The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

To her who can understand them.

Say, thou who sing'st so sweet a strain,
Why muse so much in sadness?
Yet still, thou fair one, sing again,
But sometimes sing in gladness.

Or would it be unkind to ask,
Thus much of one in sorrow?
We fain would aid the gentle task,
And comfort for thee borrow.

From pleasant mirth, devoid of guile,
And joy's delighted measure—
From youthful hope's and reason's smile,
And well-improved leisure;

From these, and every promise kind,
We'd cull the fairest flowers,
And form a tearless wreath to bind,
Around thy lonely hours.

For we have anxious wish'd and long,
To know thee, pensive fair one,
And if we ask of thee in song,
Would'st think it an unfair *dunn*?

So once—and will the letter M.
With four besides now spell it?
Nay fear not—nor too soon condemn;
We do not mean to tell it.

We prize too much the gentle strain,
To offer wrong unto thee,
Or even dare to hint again,
That we so much as knew thee.

Sing then, and tho' so much in grief
Ah! sometimes sing of gladness;
For drops that bathe the lily's leaf,
Should not be always sadness.

And welcome still, tho' all unknown,
Thou'st been for many winters;
And may we trust thou'lt not disown
This tribute from the PRINTERS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SORROW'S FRIEND.

When deep depression sinks the mind,
Where can the enfeebled bosom find
A source of sweet repose!
Say what can heal the rudest smart,
Inflicted on the human heart,
By life's corroding woes!

Dear Religion, from thee, we know,
Doth unadulterated pleasure flow;
Thro' thee alone is given
A thousand joys, whose dazzling birth,
Makes home a heaven of peace on earth,
And fits us still for Heaven.

ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I had a Lyre—it was my own;
I loved the play-thing as a child,
For oft it sooth'd me when a'one,
And many a lingering hour beguil'd.

Its sweetest notes I've lost to hear!
They have a charm, (I know not why,)
To bid the smile of joy appear,
Or from the heart call forth a sigh.

But cold neglect has quench'd its fire,
And crept in to its tuneful strings,
And if again to song inspired,
Of sorrow only would it sing. LAURA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MAID I ADORE.

Ye winds, bear some balm to my ear,
Ere I sink in the bosom of the grave—
Ye cannot sweep off the kind tear,
That fond sorrow doth well crave.
Hark! that voice on you flittering gale,
It strikes this love heart to its cure!
Ah! 'twas fancy—but still I bewail
The absence of her I adore.

We parted. O! how should we part!
She rested her grief in a sigh—
I felt that my grief's sullen heart,
Was severing each earthly tie;
Her eyes of cerulean blue,
Their torrents in anguish did pour,
While "Adieu! dearest Edgar, he cries,"
Exclaim'd the dear maid I adore.

The wind, either way it would veer,
O'er the ocean that bore me along,
Seem'd to bear to my listening ear,
The accents of Emily's tongue;
Even now, in each breeze as it flies,
(Though far from my own native shore,)
I think I can still hear the sighs
Of the maid, the dear maid I adore.

How vapid all pleasures do seem—
No charm for my soul they display;
My memory glides on like a dream,
Which is wearily passing away;
This breast is all sadness and pain—
In vain I my fate to deplore;
O! I ne'er can feel happy again,
Till I meet the sweet maid I adore. EDGAR.

THE MORALIST.

The connexion which exists between human knowledge and human happiness, is proof in itself that mental cultivation cannot be hostile to the dictates of religion; for the design of religion is to advance the well-being and true enjoyment of mankind. Now I will not say, that knowledge is always happiness; but I believe that I can with safety say, that knowledge may always be made conducive to happiness, if we take the proper means of bringing about so desirable a result. It depends on the dispositions and habits of our minds, and the application which we make of our advantages and acquisitions, whether knowledge is in any case to prove our bane, or whether it is to be a source of perpetual blessing. We hear it said, for instance, that such a man is raised by his talents and attainments above the condition of those around him, that he cannot participate in their feelings, prejudices, resentments, partialities, pleasures, interests or pursuits, and that therefore he is a solitary being, who has cut himself off from the blest communion of human fellowship. But is not this his own fault? Why does he withdraw himself from the circle of his kindred? Where has he learned to slight the sympathies of even the least cultivated individuals of his race? What science has told him that simple minds have no mysteries, and simple hearts no gentle visitings? Can he despise the affections of the human breast, however rude may be the words in which they are clothed? Can he refuse to take an interest in those cares and duties, which, though humble, occupy the existence, and constitute the approbation of his fellow mortals? Then, with all his wisdom, he is but half learned. He has not learned the value of his own nature. He does not know, "that man's heart is a holy thing." It does not follow, by any means, that because a man reads much, and thinks profoundly, and feels keenly, and is gifted with a bright and creative fancy, it does not follow, that he should be thrown out of the region, and the reach of human sympathies. The truly wise man will estimate and cherish them; and then the stores of his mind will be sources of added enjoyment, and his wisdom will not prove his sorrow.

So it is with the knowledge of the evil that is in the world. Though it may be perverted to harden the heart and blunt the moral sensibilities of its possessor, yet it may also be made to increase his happiness. If he has formed for himself correct principles of action, and is thoroughly convinced that virtue is the greatest good, he will not, on the one hand, be corrupted by bad influences, and on the other, his knowledge of the forms and ways of vice will enable him to guard himself more effectually from its power, than if he were ignorant of its devices.

Examples might be multiplied; but the considerations already advanced, will abundantly justify the conclusion, that instead of discouraging, religion commends and stimulates mental exertion, and is friendly to the cause of intellectual improvement. We are called on, therefore, as we regard the dignity of our nature, the interests of virtue, our own happiness, and the happiness of our fellow-beings to push our researches after knowedge to the utmost and to use every means in our power to communicate instruction, to enlighten the uninformed, and spread abroad the mandates of reason and truth. We must not heed the cry of prejudice, we must not fear the threats of bigotry, and we must not listen to the selfish whispers of a short sighted policy; because it is our sacred duty to go with ardour, confidence and resolution, in maintaining, as ably as we may, the claims and rights of the human mind.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can;
These little things are great to little man."

No axiom is more true than that man, however exalted by his station in society, by his literary acquirements, or by his religious experience, is, at best, but a poor weak creature, continually liable to fall by temptation, unless assisted by divine grace. How needful, then, is it for us all to mind the Scriptural injunction—"What I say unto one, I say unto all. Watch, watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." In contemplating the manifold enticements and temptations which are continually presenting themselves to the mind, the motto at the head of this paper occurred to me, as containing, in a few words, much instruction. "Learned men," as Goldsmith justly observes, "affect to despise the common enjoyments and pleasures of life, as beneath their notice; and yet, frequently they are enjoyed more innocently, and with greater zest than the most refined enjoyments of the learned and the wise." But little things are great, in another point of view; they are important in their effects upon our conduct. It will not be controverted that we become more or less wise or ignorant, religious or profane, according to the society we are placed in. Hence, a prudent father will prevent his son from keeping company with profligates, and will endeavour to let him have the use of every thing that may assist his virtuous inclinations, well knowing how frequently temptations present themselves and carry away the mind from sober reflection and meditation on its accountability to God, and being attentive to those secret monitions of divine grace which are vouchsafed unto all; he puts him in mind of attending to these important things, at stated times, although God is to be worshipped at all times, and in all places; yet, to attain to spiritual worship, the mind must be, in a great degree, abstracted from all that is passing around us, that it may secretly commune with its great Author. The mind is drawn forward, towards holiness or perfection, or backward, towards the world or corruption, by small and almost imperceptible degrees; and when the mind becomes truly awakened to a sense of the exceeding sinfulness of sin, and the necessity of regeneration, little things become indeed great the grass-hopper becomes a burden—nothing can be indulged in, however small or trivial, that will have a tendency to draw off the mind from its duty, and nothing can be neglected which will have a tendency to strengthen the mind in the way of righteousness. Such will frequently peruse the Scriptures, and afford themselves opportunities of solitude, to wait upon their great Creator to know his will concerning them.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

In a summary of ancient news, published in the Saturday Evening Post of the 6th inst. the following is noticed—"Men, when drowned," says Pliny, "float with their faces towards heaven; women towards the earth"—a sentence in Latin follows, but as I never learned that language, its import is to me unknown. The English part of the paragraph appears to be incorrect, although it is stamped with the imposing name of so great a naturalist as Pliny himself. I have seen drowned men that floated on the shore of the Delaware, opposite this city, and they always lay with the face downward. I never saw a drowned woman, but information to be relied on, says, they float with the face upward, just vice versa to Pliny's statement. What it is that occasions this difference between male and female, I leave for the ingenuity of Doctors of Anatomy. My opinion is, that mankind have been constructed upon the same plan through all generations, and that there has been no general change in the organization of the human frame, since Pliny's time, nor before. Hence the conclusion that he was misinformed in this particular, or else that some body has endeavoured to pass off, under his name, a piece of curious information which is quite erroneous. L.

COLLECTANEA.

WOMAN.

Why, indeed, had woman her existence, but to dignify and ennoble it by superior employments? When does she appear to so much advantage, as when surrounded in her nursery by a train of prattlers, she is holding forth the moral page for the instruction of one, and pouring out the milk of health to invigorate the frame and constitution of another? When is her snowy bosom half so serene, or when thrills it with such innocent and pleasing rapture, as in the silent moments of domestic attention, or those attitudes of undissembled love? What painter, wandering with a creative fancy over the exhaustless riches of nature, can give us so enchanting and delightful a picture in so elegant a frame?—What pleasure of the lover, the drawing-room, or masquerade, can vie in flavour with these more retired, maternal satisfactions? And when can woman ever be said to consult the real dignity and happiness of her sex, but when she is thus conscientiously discharging her duty to the man to whom she has plighted, at the altar of God, her vows and affections?

THE WIFE.

An eloquent author thus describes the solacing tenderness of his partner in life's joys and vicissitudes:—

"At a time, alas! when every thing displeased me, when every object was disgusting, when my sufferings had destroyed all the energy and vigor of my soul, when grief had shut from my streaming eyes the beauties of Nature, and rendered the whole universe a dreary tomb, the kind attentions of a *wife* were capable of conveying a secret charm, a silent consolation to my mind. Oh! nothing can render the bowers of retirement so serene and comfortable, or can so sweetly soften all our woes, as a conviction that *woman* is not indifferent to our fate."

The Progress of Old Age a New Studies.

Socrates learned to play on musical instruments in his old age; Cato, at eighty, thought proper to learn Greek; and Plutarch, almost as late in life, Latin.

Theophrastus began his admirable work on the Characters of Men, at the extreme age of ninety. He only terminated his literary labours by his death.

Peter Ronsard, one of the fathers of French poetry, applied himself he to study. His acute genius, and ardent application, rivalled those poetic models which he admired; and Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature.

The great Arnauld retained the vigour of his genius, at the command of his pen, to his last day; and at the age of eighty-two was still the great Arnauld.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in youth, but cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. His early years were chiefly passed in farming, which greatly diverted him from his studies; but a remarkable disappointment repecting a contested estate, disgusted him with these rustic occupations; resolved to attach himself to regular studies, and literary society, he sold his farms, and became the most learned antiquity and lawyer.

Colbert, the famous French minister, almost at sixty, returned to his Latin and law studies.

Tellierr, the chancellor of France, learned logic, merely for an amusement, to dispute with his grandchildren.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. The Marquis de Saint Aulaire, at the age of seventy, began to court the muses, and they crowned him with their freshest flowers. The verses of this French Anacreon are full of fire, delicacy, and sweetness.

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales were the composition of his latest years they were begun in his fifty-fourth year, and finished in his sixty-first.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the extraordinary age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who himself is one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

The most delightful of auto-biographies for artists, is that of Benvenuto Cellini; a work of great originality, which was not begun till "the clock of his age had struck fifty-eight."

Koonhert began at forty to learn the Latin and Greek languages, of which he became a master; several students, who afterwards distinguished themselves, have commenced as late in life their literary pursuits. Ogilby the translator of Homer and Virgil, knew little of Latin or Greek till he was past fifty; and Franklin's philosophical pursuits began when he had nearly reached his fiftieth year.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

"In my solitary but amusing rambles over these delightful prairies, I now, for the first time in my life, notwithstanding my my long residence and peregrinations in North America, harkened to the inimitable notes of the mocking bird (*Turdus polyglottus.*) After amusing itself in ludicrous imitations of the other bird, perched on the topmost bough of a spreading elm, it at length broke into a strain of melody the most wild, varied, and pathetic, that ever I had heard from any thing less than human. In the midst of these enchanting strains, which gradually increased in loudness, it oftentimes flew upwards from the topmost twig, continuing its note as if overpowered by the sublimest ecstacy." (*Nuttall's Travels.*

Dreams.—To dream and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you was not awake nor very sound asleep when you dreamed.

To tell your dream prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young man to dream of the lasses, foretells that he thought of them before he went to sleep.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.

To dream of a person's nose is a forerunner that you have a nose of your own if you never have lost it.

To dream of trouble is a harbinger of your having trouble while you are dreaming. To dream of happiness shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

Those who extravagantly extol the superiority of the ancients, should consider that among them they had not a linen shirt, or know the benefit of pair of spectacles.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

A TRUE TALE.

It was on the afternoon of a lovely day in summer, a veteran Tar came whistling through the narrow lane that cuts off a considerable portion of the main road between Plymouth and Exeter, and shortens the journey of the weary traveller. There was something in his whole appearance so peculiarly interesting and heat, that the passenger, after receiving his "What cheer, what cheer!" could not refrain from turning round and stopping to take another look. Indeed that sparkling eye of good-humour'd pleasantry, that countenance displaying at once the generous benevolence of his heart, was not easily pass'd by unnoticed, or readily forgotten. His dress consisted of a blue jacket and white trowsers, a straw hat bound with black ribband thrown carelessly back upon his head, so as to display the straggling locks of silver'd gray that flow'd beneath, and a black silk handkerchief loosely knotted round his neck, over which lay the white collar of his shirt: a short cudgel was tuck'd under his arm. He had now reach'd the inn by the wayside where he proposed heaving too, to hoist in a fresh supply of grog and biscuit for the voyage. Crossing the threshold, and entering the passage, his ears were saluted with the vile discordant sounds of some one in a terrible passion.—"Never throw hot water and ashes to windward, (says the old Tar, shortening sail;) I'd sooner engage a squadron of fire ships than one woman in a rage. They're sure to have the last broadside, even while sinking." He was putting about to stand off again, when a sweet voice, in plaintive supplication, struck upon his heart, and brought him up. 'Twas in reply to the vociferations of the termagant, and he remain'd backing and filling in the passage. "What, money—clothes—all lost, did you say? (exclaimed a rough strain'd throat, something resembling the combined noise of a blacksmith's bellows and a flint-mill)—All gone, eh?"—'Yes, Ma'am, all—all is lost to me,' replied a female, in tones which would have excited pity in any heart that claim'd the smallest acquaintance with humanity. "So you think that story will do, eh? (continued the first;) 'twont though, Missus, so you must tramp. I dont keep a house for vagrums, and such like." 'Indeed, indeed, 'tis true; the villains robb'd me of all, and I've walk'd many, many weary miles. Oh, but for a piece of bread; a little cold water!—can you deny me this? Indeed I've not been used to beg.'—"Why that's the way with all you canting creatures—all ladies, forsooth! Where do you come from?"—'Oh, Ma'am, I'm a wretched girl, yet I was once happy; sorrow has indeed reach'd me—lost, lost Lucy!' "Ha, I see how it is! What, you've been with the fellows, have you? Why, you good for-nothing!—there, get out of my house—get out, I say!"—'Can you have the cruelty to let me perish? Where—where shall I find compassion, if my own sex refuse it! Oh remember, that mercy—that pity is the attribute of angels!'—"Don't talk to me of angels, hussy! and as for tributes, there's sasses, and taxes, and poors' rates enough—Out, I say! What, you wont, eh? Here, John! Bet! where are you all? you pack of idle vagabonds! Here take this Miss and turn her out."—'Oh let me implore your pity; here humbly let me beg—' This was too much for our honest Tar. Entering the kitchen he beheld the young girl, plainly but neatly dressed, on her knees before an old woman. The tears were running down her pale face, and she seemed fainting with fatigue and grief, while a man grasped one shoulder, a boy the other, and a maid-servant together, were attempting to force her out. "Yohoy, what's the matter here! (said the veteran, flinging the man to the opposite side of the room, and giving the boy a trip that laid him sprawling on the other.) Cowardly, lubberly rascals! what grapple a vessel in distress? And you, (turning to the Landlady) to stand looking on! Is this a christian country? For shame, old woman!"—"Old woman, forsooth! (exclaimed the now doubly-exasperated Landlady)—Old woman, forsooth! What you takes the part of the young-un, eh? But she shall budge directly"—"I say she shan't, then. Come here, pretty one, and nobody shall harm you while old Will Block can keep the weather-gage."—"Well, this is fine treatment too, in my own house! And you, ye rapscallions, who eat my victuals and take my wages to see it tamely! Lay hold of her I say."—"Touch her if you dare, (says old Will, flourishing his stick,) and I'll—I'll——Aye, that's right, keep off, for if you come athwart my hawse, blow my wig but I'll cut your cables!' Poor Lucy had got close to his side; but fearing her protector would be injured for his generosity, she entreated him to desist. "I am not worthy your notice, Sir,—only a drop of water, for I am very faint." "Shall have the best the house affords, while I've a shot in my locker. Go along, old Mother Squeeze-lemon, and get something for the poor child; don't you see she's all bedamned!" "What, give my property to vagrums and wenches!—not I, indeed! Will you pay the reckoning?"—"Avast, old Grampus! think of this here when you stand at another bar, and the last great reckoning comes—how will you look then?—This will stand a black account against you, and what'll you have to rub it off with, eh? Go, get her a glass of wine." "And who's to pay?—Wine, indeed!—get her some water, Jack," said the now alarmed landlady, for Will's reflection, and the solemn manner in which it was uttered, operated powerfully on her conscience. "Heave too, you porpoise-faced swab—none of your water; get us some wine, and the best in the house, too, d'ye hear. Why what's the lubber grinning at? Will this satisfy you, ye old she-shark?—(thrusting his hand into his jacket-pocket, and drawing it out again fill'd with gold)—will this satisfy you?"——The Landlady's countenance brighten'd up: "Why if so be as how you means to pay for it, that's another thing. Well, well, I dare says you're a gentleman, after all. Come, child, (to Lucy,) I'm sorry I was so harsh, but it's only my way. There, run, John, and fetch a bottle of my best wine, and some of those nice sweet cakes—Stop, John, stop, I'll go myself for the poor dear."—"Ha, ha, ha! what a generous heart! (cried Will) how readily it expands at the voice of distress! (shaking his pockets.) Here's the key will unlock the flood-gates of her benevolence at any time, (holding up a guinea.) But come, pretty one, (drawing a chair,) sit down and rest."—"Oh, sir, how shall I ever repay your bounty?" said Lucy. "Wait till I ax you," replied Will, who felt hurt at the idea of being repaid. "Here, Miss, (said the Landlady, entering,) take this nice cake and wine, 'twill do you good. God bless your sweet face! why, do you think that I would go for to hurt a hair of your head?" "There, there's enough of it—no more palaver, I arn't agreed for that, you know; though I suppose you'll consider it in the bill." Luckily at this moment, to prevent the gathering storm, the bell rung violently in another room, and she disappeared. "Come, come, don't be backward, never mind an old sailor, (said Will.) Refresh yourself, and then tell me what I can do to serve you; speak as if I were your father"—Oh, sir, don't talk of my father—I have fixed a wound in his heart'—"There, there, don't cry, I can't bear to see a woman's tears, it makes a fool of me; but tell me honestly all about it, for I've got to be at old Admiral M—'s by night." 'Of —— Grove?' inquired Lucy, much agitated. "Why aye; do you know him?" 'No, sir; but—but I have seen—I have been in company with his nephew;' and again she burst into tears as if her heart would break. "Why aye, I see how it is; knock old Will down for a witch. I see how it is; this is some of Master Tommy's doings, eh? Zounds! (clenching his fist)—but no matter. And where are you come from?" 'From my father's, Sir.'—"And who is your father?"—'Oh do not ask me; my name is Lucy B—.' "What the daughter of old B—that was in the *Venerable* as first Lieutenant?"—'Yes, I am indeed his wretched daughter.'—"Zounds! why (starting up in a passion)—why's and has Tom dared—but don't be frighten'd—And so you have deserted your home and my poor old friend?" 'Spare me, sir, spare me: if my father was indeed your friend, oh succour his erring child!' "Well, well, my upper works get crazy now—hardly able to weather the storm.—But the villain that would betray innocence, and then abandon his victim—zounds!—but come, come along." 'I thought of going to the Admiral's, Sir.' 'To be sure, to be sure; we'll be under weigh in a minute.' 'Yet, Sir, perhaps he will not see me, or it may be injurious to his interests; and oh I would willingly die to serve him, for he has a feeling heart.' 'A what! a feeling heart! Why are you here then? But come along, sweetheart!' and discharging the reckoning, they set off in company.

Of all the eccentric beings in this eccentric world, old Admiral M— was the most eccentric. He had risen solely by merit from the station of Cabin-boy to Vice-Admiral of the White; and 'twas ever his boast that he had never skulk'd in great men's pockets, nor been afraid to dip his hands in a tar-bucket. "I came in at the hawse-holes, (he would say,) and didn't creep in at the cabin windows." He had been known to absent himself from home for weeks together, and no one could tell where he went, or what had become of him, till his repeated acts of generous bounty discovered the track he had taken. He would frequently return home without previous notice, enter the house unobserved, ring his bell, and order refreshments, as if he had never quitted it. Not an old Sailor that ever sailed with him but was welcome to partake of his cheer; and those who had been his messmates previous to his mounting the uniform, (if of good character, but not so successful as himself,) always sat at his own table. Possessed of an immense fortune, which he was accustom'd to say was drawn from the Spanish *Stocks*, yet without children, for he was a bachelor, he had adopted his nephew, determined to leave him the bulk of his property. The young man, who readily and naturally of an amiable disposition, on this accession to his uncle's favor, associated with some of the dashing characters of the day, and became tinctured with their vices and follies. He had been introduced to the family of Lieutenant B—— by a brother Officer, and that acquaintance which terminated so sadly for poor Lucy, was begun. Yet he passionately loved her; but fearing the condemnation of the Admiral, and the loss of his patronage, he had withdrawn himself from Exeter without ever bidding her farewell, choosing rather to immure himself from the world than break the oath he had pledged to Lucy, or disoblige his uncle by marrying without his consent, knowing that the old gentleman was ambitious for his nephew to look for a wife agreeable to the high prospects in view before him, and equally convinced that to thwart his inclinations would but annihilate all his hopes, and cast him adrift upon the world. Such was the state of affairs when Lucy left her home to endeavor to gain an interview with her lover, and fell in with old Will, who in early life, according to his own account, had sailed with the Admiral, and was now going to pay him a visit, and see some of his old messmates, of whom the principal part of the household was composed. She had been plundered by some villains of all she possessed at day-break, but still continued her journey, till worn with hunger and faint with fatigue, she entered the inn and implored assistance.

The shades of evening fell on the landscape as they passed under the avenue of trees that led to Grove-House. Will having promised to exert himself in obtaining an interview between Mr. M—— and his convoy, left her at a short distance, and proceeded onward. Almost overpowered by her reflections, and every pulse throbbing violently with agitation, she leaned against the trunk of a tree, expecting to see the being whom, next Heaven, she loved most tenderly. 'Twas now too dark to distinguish objects, but she could hear footsteps approaching, and she sunk without sense or motion to the ground. On recovery, she found herself sitting on a couch in a small room, and the old housekeeper, with other females, sedulously administering to her necessity. Her eye glanced wildly round for another object, while the old lady strove to soothe her mind; informing her 'twas herself who had discovered her in the avenue at the request of old Will. Refreshments were placed, of which Lucy partook sparingly, desirous of knowing, yet trembling to ask, whether Mr. M—— was in the house, or had seen the worthy veteran, her kind conductor!

"Pray, sir, (said the Admiral entering the room abruptly, and addressing his nephew,) Pray sir, what does that man deserve who robs his friend of his dearest treasure—who, stealing into the confidence of a young and artless girl under the flag of affection, turns pirate and plunders his prize with remorseless cruelty?" The young man sat petrified, for these questions were precisely accordant to his own feelings previous to the entrance of his uncle. "Answer me!—(exclaimed the Admiral, raising his voice)—answer me directly!"—'I cannot, sir, I am too deeply sensible of error.'—"Or what does he merit (continued the Admiral) who, contrary to the views of a relative that has raised him to opulence, first contracted himself to a young female, and then deserted her?"—'Infamy—infamy and disgrace (exclaimed the agonized M.)—I feel it all—all, and shudder!' 'You have judged right, sir; your acquaintance with the poor distressed child of Lieutenant B—— I have just received information of, and your own lips have condemned you.' 'Not so much as my heart, sir, (replied M——.) Pass what sentence you please, but oh suffer me to expiate my fault—do not drive me into desperation!' 'Tis well, sir, you are convinced of your error;' and ringing the bell violently, a servant appeared: 'Order Mr. M——'s horse to the door.' Then turning to the young man—'This is no longer a home for you; however you shall first have the satisfaction of facing the accuser; and again ringing the bell, directed another servant to introduce the stranger. No culprit ever stood more agitated than M—— while these orders were given: he fixed his eyes upon the door in anxious expectation. But what were his feelings, what his agony, when Lucy herself appeared! He would have rushed towards her, but his uncle caught his arm,

and in a voice that made the poor girl tremble—"No, sir, would you again coil like a snake about your victim? Would you once more sting a bosom whose only fault was loving a villain? Go, sir; you have forfeited all pretensions to my favour—you have degraded my name—you have disgraced yourself. Go, and let me never see your face again!" This was too much for poor Lucy; she had expected a private interview with her lover, and imagined, when she quitted the house-keeper's apartment, 'twas for that purpose the folding doors of the drawing room were thrown open, and she found herself in the presence of the Admiral. He was habited in an immense cloak, that covered his whole person, and his laced cock'd hat upon his head; but the sentence was no sooner pronounced, than Lucy knelt before him imploring mercy. M. at the same moment, threw himself by her side, caught her upraised hand, joined it in his own, and offered his petitions with hers. The old Admiral dashed the tears from his eyes, and overcome by the scene, grasped their united hands, and blessed them. But who can express the astonishment, the gratitude of Lucy, when, throwing off his cloak and hat, he appeared before her as her generous benefactor, protector, and guide—even old Will Block! AN OLD SAILOR.

European Intelligence.

From late London papers.

SMYRNA, Jan. 10.—"For the last three weeks we have been in great agitation here. The Greeks have got the dominion in the Gulf, and most of the vessels loading here have discontinued their labors, because the navigation of the Archipelago presents no security. The European Consuls have addressed themselves in vain to the regency at Ipsara."

"A report prevails to-day of a great misfortune for the Porte. It is said that the fleet which they have been hastily equipping in the sea of Marmora, for the protection of Smyrna, has been almost totally destroyed by a violent tempest in the Dardanelles—five frigates and six brigs have been thrown on the coast, and the rest made unfit for use. This has spread incredible consternation among the Turks. They considered this accident as the punishment of Heaven. This new check will augment the courage of the Greeks, and will render our situation still more critical. During these sad events, it is truly fortunate, however, that there are no excesses committed either against the Greeks or Franks."

PARIS, Feb. 13.—A horrible murder has just been committed at Carmeil, near Paris. Twenty two robbers entered a farm house and murdered the master and servants, to the number of eleven persons. A little girl only ten years of age, escaped the miscreants, by hiding herself in a dog-kennel. She recognized the voice of one of the assassins as the farrier attached to the farm. On the following day the Magistrates proceeded to the spot.—The farrier's wife stated that her husband had been absent for several days; but a Gend'arme, as he was going away, perceived one of the farmer's children, and enquired where his father was. The child replied—My Papa is busy with some persons counting money in his cellar: and the twenty two brigands were there taken into custody, and committed to the prison of Versailles.

Messrs. Bridges and Dew, who are very large Brewers in Bristol, (Eng.) were lately fined in the Court of Exchequer, five thousand pounds sterling, for using adulterating and deleterious ingredients in making their beer, and evading the duties.

A pugilistic contest took place near Coventry, (Eng.) on the 14th of February, between two persons of the name of Smith and Ellis. After a short fight, Ellis was taken away so severely bruised that he died the next morning.

The French papers announce the marriage of Miss Zea, only daughter of the late M. Zea, of financial notoriety, to a French Viscount and Lieutenant-Col. in the army. She is stated to carry with her a portion equal to 12,000 dollars per annum.

A woman named *Berner*, at Brussels, has been delivered of three girls, eleven months previous she was also delivered of three girls; so that in less than twelve months she was the mother of six children.

The French Journal of Sciences, on the authority of M. Vaux, states that the throwing flour of sulphur on the fire in the grate when the chimney was on fire, instantly extinguished not only the fire in the chimney, but a faggot, suspended near the top of the chimney, which was burning with great fury when the sulphur was thrown on the fire in the grate.

INCESSANT INCUBATION.

Last summer a turkey cock, the property of Mr. Thomas Brand, of Pentlow, "took to setting" and actually hatched no less than 58 head of poultry; namely, early in the spring he hatched five goslings; then he took to a duck's nest, and hatched 11 ducklings; next ascending a skep which hung over his head, and driving away a hen which had set therein a week, he hatched a fine brood of 13 chickens; again, betaking himself to a nest wherein eggs were laid daily, and sitting closely for three weeks he hatched, one or two in a day, as the eggs had been laid, 20 more: and last of all, fixing himself again upon a duck's nest, he hatched nine more. Thus ended the summer labours of this extraordinary turkey cock, who is now strutting about the farm-yard, among his numerous tribes, with the authority which his unwearied and patient perservance to bring them forth entitled him to his exercise.

The audience at the Liverpool Theatre were amused last Monday by the performance of two gentlemen—being, as is presumed, the "first appearance," of either "on any stage." In the play bill of that evening, it was announded, that "a *gentleman* of Liverpool" would be found "At Home" in IMITATION of Mr. Mathews." Immediately on the appearance of this imitator, his indignant father leaping from a side box, applied a good ash plant so vigorously to the shoulders of the young *aspirant* for histrionic fame, that he quickly vanished from the stage. The manager, interposing, then came to his share of the indignant parent's resentment, and had the honour of receiving, in the face of the audience, *quantum suff.* of castigation. The father, whose feelings were thus cruelly excited, is a mercantile gentleman of great respectability.

From the New York National Advocate.

"How now, ye secret, black and midnight *hags*? What is't you do?" BRAGS.

POLICE.—On Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning, five young *Tom and Jerrys*, of our city, sallied out on a Lark. It seems that they had no fixed plan of operations, and were perfectly willing to amuse themselves in any becoming way. They lamented that there were no watch-boxes to overturn—no slums of the holy land to visit—no Almacks in the east; but, taking consolation under these disappointments, they determined to do the best in their power for a spree—they all had their glass or two of red tape, and appeared to have enough of the blunt. They commenced operations some where near the Bowery, by a variety of slight of hand tricks and tricks of fancy, such as dismantling signs, over shop-keepers' doors; tearing to pieces a few stoops and porticoes; breaking a miscellaneous lamp or two; unhinging doors; taking down wooden boxes and gilt wooden clocks from the shops of Mechanics, interspersed with patriotic songs and toasts, to the great disrepute of the city, and the disturbance of the watchmen's sleep. Thus employed, they paraded down Chatham street, up Orange street, through Collect street, without the least interference from the protectors of our peace and tranquility. One watchman, however, kept his eye upon these hopefuls, and at an unexpected moment he dashed in amongst them, secured one, and the rest took to their heels, and made good their retreat. At dawn of day, our young Bob Logic was escorted into the Police; he looked about for Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry, together with the Hon. Mr. Trifle and Sir Jeremy Brag, but they had deserted him. The watchman told his story, and exhibited sundry pieces of broken signs and tin sheets, with black and golden letters, in corroboration of his statement. "Why did you not take them all, watchey?" said the magistrate. "I dogged them all," said the watch, "and was afraid of striking on the pavements for fear of alarming them, and I was determined to catch as many as I could; I seized this young one here and the rest ran away." Bob Logic was respectfully invited to the examining Bench. He looked a little the worse for wear, as if he had not been used to the bunks in the watch-house—his cravat had an air of slovenly negligence in the tie—his hair was matted and his eyes heavy. He snuffed up a little, squinted and looked around with an air of fashionable contempt. "What's your name?" said the magistrate. "Bob Logic," said he, with a twist of the nose, and a shake of the head, as much as to say, "what's that your business."—The magistrate then proceeded to put one of the regular questions of the office to him—"How do you live." "Why," says Bob, "I lives on my money." This was brief and very much to the point. The examination continued. Bob did not deny the lark, but consoled himself that he was in good company. After hearing both sides, the magistrate, by virtue of the act in such cases made and provided, fined him fifty-five dollars, besides three dollars seventy-five cents costs. His guardy was sent for, and he phanked the cash, and Bob, with his hands in the pockets of his Cossack pantaloons, and his hat on one side of his head, went whistling out of the office.

Moral.—When you sally out on a spree to break lamps and take down signs, be prepared to pass the remnant of the night in the watch-house, and be sure you have fifty or sixty dollars to pay the penalty of the law next morning.

Some time ago the house of a captain of a vessel, who resides in the Bowery, was robbed, and a note left on the mantle piece, running thus:—

"The Devil's compliments to the captain; and he has only taken at this time, a jug of brandy, a pair of candlesticks, &c.; but at his next visit he will take the captain himself."

It seems from the complaint of a lady yesterday to the Police, that the house has again been robbed. The Devil alluded to, had called according to promise, but as the captain was at sea, he consoled himself by carrying away a trunk, containing about 70 dollars in money, several valuable dresses, silver spoons, &c. The officers of Police have gone in search of his Satanic Majesty, and we think that as they are a match for him, he will soon change his quarters to a more cool situation on the borders of the North River. We expect that he will return all the articles excepting the jug of brandy.

LATEST FROM LAFAYETTE.

The following interesting Letter to Dr. THACHER, the author of the highly interesting Journal of a Surgeon in the Revolutionary War, is probably the latest communication from LAFAYETTE (no longer Marquis, since he disclaims the title) which has reached this country.

LA GRANGE, January 12, 1824

Dear Sir:—Your most welcome favor of June 12th, and the precious gift, which accompanied it, have been a long time on the way to me, but they have been received with lively gratitude, and have afforded me inexpressible delight. Old dear recollections, happy years, and beloved friends, have at once reappeared before me. The form of a journal is most pleasing to a contemporary brother soldier, who loves to enjoy, day by day, every remembrance. I want words to tell you how happy, how deeply interested I have been, in the perusal and reperusal of your excellent book; nor do I hesitate to proclaim the impression it has made upon me: although the particular kindness with which I have been treated, ought to put me on my guard against the charge of grateful partiality. I thank you, my dear sir, for the justice you have done to my filial love for our venerated Commander in Chief, to the mutual affection, which bound me to my companions in arms, and, namely, to that dear light Infantry, many of whom are no doubt still living in your part of America, although so many of my brother Generals of the line are now no more. I thank you for having related the testimonies of good will with which I have constantly been blessed by the People of the United States and their Representatives. Nor can I refrain from thanking you for the quotations of some expressions of a farewell speech to Congress, which proves luckily adapted to the noble part the United States are now taking in defence of American Independence and Freedom against European despotism and aristocracy * * * * * * * You invite me dear Doctor to the happy shores where so many unutterable emotions await me. Far I am from giving up the delightful hope. At this moment a sense of duty keeps me on the European side of the Atlantic.

Your dedication to my excellent friend BROOKS has given the book additional merit for me. Receive the expression of my gratitude, attachment, regard, and good wishes. LAFAYETTE.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

Some months since the Indiana papers contained an account of a girl of 13 years of age, from whose face and under the eye "clots of blood" would occasionally ooze, together with pieces of cartilage and bone, leaving no mark or trace on the face; the girl at the same time enjoyed good health. Several eminent physicians witnessed this extraordinary case, and one of them, Dr. Shuler, of Vincennes, writes the following letter to Dr. Mitchell, on the subject:—

"Enclosed are specimens of bone and cartilage, with a clot, that were taken from the girl's face. I regret I have no more to send you. I think you will have received some before this time, from Gen. Evans. The specimens I found are smaller than most that made their appearance. The largest of them owes its whiteness, externally, to having been brushed, and is smoother than most of those which I saw. All the bones had some part of their surface smooth; but this smoothness was generally on one side. The cartilaginous substances appear when dry to be of two kinds; the one pale and transparent, and the other yellowish, and more opaque, as you will find by examination. It is probable, I think, if the cartilage and bone were properly analyzed, they would be found to contain a larger proportion of gelatine that the regular bone of the human body; and the yellow places especially to be composed principally of gelatine. The clot inclosed is not a fair specimen, it being smaller and of a darker colour than most of the others. Many were of a dusky white and of a fibrous structure. The shades of hue were various, &c.

AMERICAN GENIUS.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that, "by information obtained at the Patent office, it appears that nearly a thousand dollars have been received for patents granted within this month; and Mr. Gilbert Brewster, who spent six weeks lately examining the various models, declared, that he was astonished at the ingenuity there exhibited. Mr. Brewster also declared, that the aid he received at that office, by examining attentively the machinery, has enabled him to perfect so much the art of spinning wool, that he has reduced the price of spinning it, to *one cent* per pound. It has never been less than eight cents before, and during the war it was 25 cents per pound."

CONGRESS.—The New York Statesman, speaking of the present session of Congress, says, it would be better that Congress should sit until the 1st of July, than adjourn without definitely settling the tariff question. The Statesman also makes this remark: "The agitation of the subject every year induces ruinous speculations, which would be avoided if a permanent system was established, to enable manufacturers and merchants to make safe calculations." The keeping the subject in suspense from year to year, without being of any sort of advantage to the manufacturers, is very vexatious and embarrassing to the merchant. One thing, however, is certain, that, if the bill for a revision of the tariff fails at the present session, it will not be revived at the next, when there will certainly not be time to act upon it. There are persons who believe that the settlement of the question now, on whichever side, will settle it for *ten years*; that is, until the first Congress under the next census. Is this view the question assumes an importance which justifies all the time spent upon it, where it thrice as much.

Excellent.—Mr. Tod, the author and champion of the Tariff Bill, says the New York Commercial, lately declared in the apparently-never-to-be concluded discussion of that bill, that he considered himself in the situation of the man in the front of the Almanac—attacked on all sides. As Mr. T. has appropriated to himself this honorable position, the ingenious editor of the Charleston Courier confirms his title to it, by the following reference to the various parts of the picture. "Mr. Tod will be found to have a *rose* over his head, threatening him for his hostility to the golden fleece of the country; under his feet are the *fishes*, showing his enmity to commerce; on his right shoulder are the *twins*, commerce and agriculture, deprecating his success; the *crab* is in the direction of his heart, advising him to recede; the *lion* on the other side, daring him to advance; *justice* with her scales, shewing that he has been weighed, and found wanting; the *virgin* with lifted arms, protesting against the vices of Manufacturers; the *archer* pointing at him the arrow of TELL; the *scorpion* essaying his remorseless stings; the *waterman* looking with distress at his war on commerce; and *John Bull* laughing in his sleeve at the *naked* manufacturer, to whom the *goat* appears in the attitude of obeisance. As Mr. Tod has so happily hit himself off, we cannot but circulate the portrait."

LATEST FROM LAGUYRA.

Captain Edwards of the schr. Abarilla, arrived at Baltimore, in 16 days from Laguyra, informs, that business at that place and Caracccas was very dull, and overstocked with all kinds of foreign produce and manufactures. Money was extremely scarce, and consequently collections very difficult to be made. The produce of the country, and particularly cocoa was scarce and high. The country remained tranquil since the capture of Puerto Cavello—merchants feel themselves more secure in their persons and property than before. There was no news of any importance from Bogota, or from the interior. President Bolivar was in Peru, and from his activity and the ample means placed at his disposal, it was generally supposed the war in that country, would soon be brought to a close, and the Spaniards completely expelled.

The emigration of strangers, except merchants, and others engaged in trade, was very limited.—Mechanics, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, hatters, tailors, shoe makers, cabinet makers, &c. would do well, and meet with encouragement; particularly, if they could take with them three or four industrious and steady apprentices, as in that country none are to be procured.

General Rodriguez Tavro, filled the office of Intendant of Venezuela, at it was reported he wished to retire, being old and a man of large fortune. General Soublette waas Caraccas, and continued to have the direction of the war in the department of Zulia, Vpesuela, and Orinoco. General Bermudez, who had been appointed Intendant of Magdalena, had resigned all his offices and titles, and wished to retire as a private citizen—he was waiting for the compliance of his government to his request. Gen. Paez, was in the Apura, and was not expected back until next May.

RIO JANEIRO.—By an arrival at Baltimore from Rio Janeiro, we learn, that there were ten thousand barrels of flour on sale: and some fine French flour had been offered at five and six dollars, but refused. Two or three cargoes of wheat had arrived weekly for the three weeks previous to the vessel sailing, and a great deal more was expected. Flour was selling at Buenos Ayres at $8—Hides in demand at 20 cents per lb.

A letter, lately received, states, that the emperor still holds his authority at Rio de Janeiro. He has dissolved the government of Bahia, and appointed a president and two secretaries to conduct the affairs of the province.

By an arrival at Biltimore from Jamaica, papers have been received from thence, and contain interesting inteligence from Peru. The advices are to the 25th December.

The defection of Riva Aguero, and the successes of Gen. Santa Cruz in the South, had prevented the President Bolivar from opening the campaign. The auxiary division of Chili, given up by the Director, composing 1500 men, had arrived at Callao, and was to be followed by 600 cavalry. Gen. Santa Cruz with a strong column, remained at Arica, and with the efficient divisions of Colonels Lina and Urdimenes from the provinces of Upper Peru, kept the enemy in check.

Col. Iparra, aid-de-camp to his Excellency the Liberator, who has just arrived at Bogota from Truxillo, brings account of the President having been obliged in conformity with the resolutions of the Congress, to enploy force to put down the faction of Riva Aguero; but that on his Excellency's approrching the troops destined by Aguero for the invasion of Lima, one of the officers of the latter proclaimed their union with the legitimate government of Peru, arrested R. Aguero and Gen. Herrera, who commanded their army, and delivered them up. In consequence of this, the 4000 men composing this force were united to the main body, and an end put to the intestine discord that threatened the destruction of the free portion of Peru. The two Chiefs before named have been conducted to Guayaquil to be sent to the Isthmus, and from thence to Europe.

The Peruvian Government is now left to contend against none but its external enemies, for the extermination of whom the Patriots of Peru will reunite their efforts, instead of employing themselves in silly and fruitless cabals.

A flag of truce from the Spanish Authorities in Jamaica had arrived at La Guayra, demanding from the intendant of Venezeula the Spaniards and natives of the Canaries, who from the want of means for travelling had been apprehended by virtue of the law of expulsion.

On the 22d ult. his Majesty's ship Thetis, Captain Sir John Phillimore, arrived at Havanna from La Vera Cruz having on board J. Ward, Esq. who with Mr. Harvey, went out as Consuls to Mexico.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. Ward is charged with important despatches to the British Ministry, pressing a recognition of Mexican independency, and that Mr. Harvey may be appointed Envoy, at the same time forwarding the basis of a commercial treaty.

BERMUDA AND GOVERNOR LUMLEY.

By the British Packet, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, we have received the Bermuda Gazette to the 20th of March, inclusive. Our readers are not strangers to the difficulties that have been excited in that colony, for years past, in consequence of the conduct of Sir William Lumley, the Governor, and the disagreements between him and the House of Assembly. Last year the Knight was ordered home, to render an account of his stewardship, but contrary to the wishes of the people of Bermuda, he was sent back with directions to resume his official duties. But the storm has broken out afresh. The Gazette informs us that a series of resolves, declaratory of various acts of mis-government and unjust domination of Governor Lumley's administration, and of his attempted invasions upon the rights and privileges of the people, were passed by the House of Assembly, on the 13th ultimo; a copy of which, together with the message more fully explanatory of their views, was presented to His Excellency early in the week. In consequence of these proceedings, Sir William desired the attendance of the members at the Council Chamber on Thursday, the 18th of March, when he vociferated a speech, and then prorogued the Colonial Parliament to the first day of the ensuing month—at which time it will probably of course be either further prorogued or dissolved. At the conclusion of their resolves, the Assembly say—

"Thus met in their very first step, with unexplained difficulties and fresh denials of their inherent and never before questioned rights, accompanied with an erroneous relation of facts, as applies to the late Treasurer's Accounts, highly censuring the Reports of Committees of former Houses of Assembly thereon—for the House to proceed to business would be to expose themselves to a renewal of that course of systematic encroachment and reproach which was experienced at the late House of Assembly;—and from the experience which has been had of his Excellency's disposition, and the recent disclosure of his views, it would be an undertaking utterly hopeless, for the House to attempt to proceed in that cordial and confiding co-operation with him, so necessary to mature the important concerns of the Colony; and, therefore, under these trying circumstances, the only alternative left to the House, and the community at large, is patiently to wait until our revered Sovereign shall be graciously pleased to grant them relief."

AN ALGERINE.—The brig Sicily, Bradford, at Boston, from the Mediterranean, when off Carthagena, on the 17th of February, fell in with two frigates, one of which hoisted American colors, and ordered her to back the maintopsail, and send her boat alongside, which was done. Capt. B. on boarding her, found by their turbans and wide trowsers they were not Americans. They were very polite, and he was ushered from the gangway through a file of servants, white and black, into the after cabin, to the presence of a venerable looking man, with a black beard, lolling on a cushioned sofa. His appearance was more like that of a priest than the commander of a vessel of war.—While asking the common place questions in such cases, he was served with coffee, pipes, &c. by the numerous slaves and servants. Was asked if we had plenty of provisions for so long a voyage as to Boston—if not, would with pleasure supply us with any thing on board; and after wishing us a good passage, Capt. B. left them, and proceeded on his course. Capt. B. considered them Algerines. —*Boston Palladium.*

HORRID MURDER.

The following melancholy details are from an unquestionable source, and afford a strong view of the depravity of human nature:

About the 20th of January last, Mr. James Newton, of Greenbrier county, Va. was murdered by his own Negro, a lad about 17 or 18 years of age. The circumstances were these: Early in the morning the negro concealed himself in the barn floor, behind a small door, until his master stooped to enter through the door which he did unconscious of danger; at this moment, the assassin gave him the fatal blow upon the head with the poll of an axe, which felled him to the floor, and on repeating the blows the axe either flew off the helve, or broke it near the eye. The negro supposing his atrocious design accomplished, carried the body and threw it into a stable, behind a young wicked horse; the body however manifesting signs of life, he procured another axe, with which he crushed the scull in the most shocking and barbarous manner. He then went to the kitchen, changed his clothes and reported to his Mistress, that the *young horse had killed Master James*. The distressing occurrence being known, the neighbors collected in considerable numbers, and an investigation of the circumstances led generally to the opinion, that the young horse had been guilty of the murder; this impression was confirmed by the last of blood, brains, &c. being found adhering to the logs and roof of the stable. Two gentlemen present, however, were not fully satisfied on the subject, and continuing their researches, found blood in considerable quantity concealed under the barn floor some feet from the stable; on examining the negro in relation to this appearance, he endeavoured to account for it by stating, that being unwilling to have his master's blood upon his feet, he had wiped it on the straw, which he then swept into the barn floor; they then enquired what he had swept it with, he said the broom, which they found sticking up near the wall, and bloody. This singular position of the broom, he explained by saying, that in his distress for his master, he threw it at a chicken which was making a noise, and it stuck fast; but as the gentleman was not satisfied with his statement he was taken into custody. His Mistress now recollected that he had changed his clothes that morning. The clothes were found concealed under his bed, and were in various places crimsoned with blood. His guilt now became so clearly demonstrated, that he confessed the fact, and told them, that the last axe he had used, was hidden on the wall plate in the barn, where they found it bloody.

The villain gave as his reason for the murder, that when he and his young Master were at a neighbor's last fall, husking corn, a dispute arose between himself and some person present, during which his master ordered him to desist and be silent: upon his refusing to do so, his master took the liberty of slapping his jaws. This affront was too great to be forgiven, and could only be washed out by blood.

Mr. James Newton and his sister Hannah, both pretty well advanced in years and both single, had supported unblemished characters, and had taken pains to educate this negro, who with themselves constituted the whole family. They lived on Greenbrier River, some 6 or 8 miles from Lewisburg. On the 13th inst. the negro was to have been executed at Lewisburg.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman dated Snowhill, Md. March 22d, 1824.

"A most shocking circumstance occurred near this place last week. An attempt was made by three ruffian slaves, to *kidnap* one of their own color; which slaves, it appears, were concerned with one Jacob Purnell, a colored man, of a most infamous character, notorious for every vice which man can be guilty of; and who had been engaged a long time, in the nefarious business of kidnapping. By some means, the object of their pursuit, aware of the intentions of his pursuers, was attempting his escape, when he was inhumanly murdered by repeated blows while running. The villains were immediately arrested, and have made a confession of the whole circumstance.

"The murderers after having caught their fugitive, not aware of his being dead, while taking him to Purnell, who was at a place designated to receive him, pounded him with cudgels, thinking it was obstinacy. When brought to Purnell, he hailed him exultingly, saying, 'he was the boy he had warded a long while.' After repeating attempts to restore him,—thinking, it was only pretence, he cast the dead body from him, uttering at the same time, the shocking epithet of 'D—n a dead negro,' and ordering his associates to throw the body into the river instantly; which was accordingly done.

"After this confession, a warrant was immediately issued for his [Purnell's] arrest. The citizens of this place, forty, accompanied the officers to his place of abode; when the fellow, perceiving them coming at some distance, immediately made his escape. The next day, having learned the place of his retreat, they instantly repaired to the spot.—He did not perceive them until it was too late to escape, but then ripped a board from the floor, and concealing himself determined not to submit. He *cut his throat from ear to ear*, and so far effected his bloody purpose, that after attempting to utter something, which could not be understood he instantly expired. Thus terminated the life of Jacob Purnell, a black man, known only for his innumerable atrocious crimes. He was concerned in kidnapping a number of years with the celebrated Johnson who resided near the line of Delaware, and no doubt has been instrumental in stealing hundreds of negroes, many of them free, who were then doomed to perpetual slavery. His accomplices in this affair are in the hands of justice, and I presume will be dealt with according to their deserts.

Weekly Compendium.

The ship Dido, Bliss, has arrived below from Liverpool. She spoke, January 16, in latitude 39½, longitude 17, the ship Mary, Catharine, of and from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, with the Rev. WILLIAM HOGAN on board, out 25 days.

On Thursday afternoon a boy of 8 or 10 years of age, fell into the river at Beck's wharf, and would inevitably have been drowned, had it not been for the instantaneous assistance of JOSEPH PHILLIPS, a drayman in the employ of Mr. Hudson Tomlin, who promptly jumped into the river and rescued the child from a watery grave.

Among the strangers at present on a visit at the seat of government, are Mr. MCNAIR, the governor of the state of Missouri, and General MILLER, the governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

Letters from St. Jago de Cuba, state that the Slave Trade is still carried on at that port with great vigour. The schooner Isabella, lately a trader to Baltimore, and another schooner, sailed from the Coast about eight weeks ago; and a brig and two schooners were fitting out to sail immediately.

A man named Yarrick, was killed in the town of Lamar, Centre county, (Penn,) on the 15th ult. by the untimely explosion of a rock which he was blasting, while digging a well.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has ruled, that, for the present, no additional attorneys shall be admitted to its bar.

The Legislature of Alabama, having established a Board of Medical Examiners for that state, the diminution of the practitioners of medicine there has occasioned some strife among those who have been excluded.

A new kind of theft is practised in New-York,—that of stealing the *iron grates* over the openings of coal and wood vaults.

In clearing a tomb lately in Boston, the remains of a British Officer were found. It is supposed he was buried with his clothes on but they had all perished, except his silk sash, which was in perfect order and the colours bright.

New-Hampshire.—It seems that Mr. Morrill has not a sufficient number of votes to give him a majority of the whole, as Governor of New Hampshire—the choice must be made by the Legislature of that State.

It is a fact worthy of notice, says the Editor of the Portsmouth Journal, that there is not at present a single square-rigged vessel in port—(the Ship Argonaut of Salem, cast on the rocks at the entrance of the harbour on March 1821, whose case is litigated, is the only vessel of that description, in port.) A like instance we are told has not occurred for 30 years.

By an arrival at Wilmington (N. C.) in 17 days from Port Royal, Martinique, intelligence has been received that a 50 gun ship, and a frigate armed en flute, had arrived there, with 250 troops on board.

"*The Avenger's Vow*," a new piece by the author of the Spy dramatised, was brought forward at the Park Theatre, New York, one evening last week. Those who are judges, and have had an opportunity to examine this performance, speak highly of its merits. We are told it was well sustained by the company, and was so well received that it bids fair to have "a run."

Captain Munro, arrived at Boston from Africa, informs, that the slave trade is still carried on extensively. On the Windward Coast, there were five French and three Spanish vessels.

The Norfolk Beacon of Saturday, states that "the number of outward bound vessels between that place and Seawell's Point, was increased to one hundred and fifty sail, waiting for a change of wind.

It is calculated that there are about 6,000 regularly ordained Clergymen in the United States.

The famous miracle-monger, the Prince of Hohenlohe, (says the Literary Gazette,) has gone from Bamberg to Prague, where the performance of his ecclesiastical functions attracts immense crowds. More than fifty equipages of great noblemen, &c. were about the Church when he said his first mass.

A letter from New Orleans, of Feb. 26th, states, that they have advices from England to the 4th of January, and that the balance of the stock of cotton then on hand, (261,000 bales) had struck the holders with horror.

A half length likeness of *President West*, painted by our townsman Mr. *Leslie*, and a bust of the *Apollo Belvidere*, in marble, have been presented to the Boston Athenæum, by an American gentleman who is at present in England.

The plan suggested by Mr. M'Adams of London, of taking up the pavement, and converting the streets into a broken stone road, is about to be adopted in Boston. In London a trial was made last summer and proved successful.

Seventy bales of cotton raised on a farm in Southampton County, Virginia, have been brought to the Norfolk market. The quality of this cotton is pronounced equal to that of the best Georgia Upland.

A letter from Montgomery Court House, [Va.] of the 23d of March, says, that Wohlford, who broke jail a few days before, had, to the astonishment of the citizens, *returned to the jail* yesterday, after wandering through the country in the neighborhood of the town, for the last three days. Finding it impossible, he says, to effect his escape, and being unacquainted with the country, he thought it best to return.

On the 22th ult, a man was executed at Montreal for the murder of his brother. He committed the horrid crime merely to possess himself of a small sum in cash which he supposed was in his brother's house.

A fulling and carding establishment, owned by Charles Coulter, on Slippery Rock creek, Butler county, Pa. was consumed by fire on the 11th ult. Loss $2,000.

A society has lately been established in Columbia county, Pa. for the purpose of suppressing drunkenness. They have commenced operations, and sent two persons to the jail at Danville, for that crime.

Longevity.—In the report of deaths in Russia, during the year 1821, published in the Petersburg Gazette, we find 724 persons over 100 years—221 over 105—120 over 110—78 over 115—49 over 120—16 over 125, and 5 over 130 years—one individual is reported between 145 and 150, and another between 150 and 155 years.

On Saturday afternoon last, a gentleman, named Robert Murphy, of this city, rescued a child from a watery grave, by leaping from Spruce-street wharf, into the Delaware. Such philanthropic acts deserve public mention, and too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon them.

Births.—On Thursday week, the wife of Elisha Cameron, of New Vernon, N. J. of *three* children, one boy and two girls, all likely to live. The parents of these children are very poor.

Painted Carpets, bearing a strong resemblance of the richest Brussels carpets are now manufactured in Boston.

It is stated in the Edenton N. C. Gazette, that the noted Willis Edg, a free mulatto, of negro stealing memory, was shot on the 8th ult. in Hertford county, when in the act of his being arrested for another offence of the same kind, lately committed.

A man named John Skinner has been tried, convicted and ordered to be executed on the 23d of April next, at Edenton, N C. for poisoning his brother! about three years ago. A petition, it is said, is to be presented to the governor to pardon this unnatural wretch.

In a New Orleans paper, lately received, a fleet of no less than 76 vessels are advertised for sale, freight or charter, and display a mercantile array seldom witnessed in any but Liverpool and New York papers. The trade of New Orleans appears to be rapidly increasing.

A forgery has been recently discovered on the Bank of England for 20,000*l*. The parties absconded with the whole of the property.

It appears that Mr. *Morrill* is elected to the office of Governor of New Hampshire, by a majority of 340 votes over Mr. *Woodbury*.

The New York papers state that a *whale* has been seen near the bar, in the bay.

A letter from St. Bartholomews, dated the 6th of March, announces the arrival at that place, of Commodore Porter's squadron; and all in good health.

We learn by an arrival at Wilmington, N. C. from Guadaloupe, that there was a number of French men of war around the Island; and it was generally believed that they were to go against Hayti, as soon as they were joined by the squadron from France.

One hundred and four vessels are now building in the Province of New Brunswick, some of which are from 5 to 700 tons, and carpenters are much wanted. Wages from $2 to 2 50 and found.

Don J. Silvestre Ribeiro, as Minister from the government of Brazil to the United States, has arrived at Baltimore.

The Boston Telegraph informs us, that the Missionary Establishment among the Seneca Indians, N. Y. had been broken up by the machinations of some individuals inimical to it.

A negro slave was killed a short time since in South Carolina, by his overseer. The man was kicked to death. The jury by whom the overseer was tried, brought in a verdict of *justifiable homicide*.

A tremendous gale of wind was experienced at Teneriffe on the 13th, 14th and 15th February, in which all the vessels lying there were obliged to put to sea.

After the first of this month, the steam boats *Fulton* and *Connecticut* were to run twice a week from New London to Providence, and also make two extra trips from New York to New Haven, and return to the former city the same evening. By this arrangement it will be seen, that travellers will have an opportunity to pass the Sound both ways in these boats, twice a week to and from Providence, twice a week to and from New London, and twice a week to and from New Haven.

The weather appeared so threatening at La Guira on the 15th and 16th ult. that a recurrence of the dreadful scene of December, 1822, was apprehended. The swell of the sea was very considerable, and all communication between the shipping and the shore cut off. Many of the vessels in consequence, stood out to sea fearing to continue longer at their anchorage. We have not heard of any damage done, and the sea has since subsided.

Specie.—The New Orleans Gazette of the 3d ult. states, that the schooner Eliza had arrived there from Tampico, with upwards of a million of dollars, in doubloons—a larger cargo of specie than was ever before brought into that port in one vessel. The Eliza brought information that specie, to a large amount, was left at Tampico, ready for exportation, and destined for New Orleans.

By the schooner Hannah, at Norfolk from Grenada, a file of the St. George's Gazette to the 26th ult. has been received. The only article worth extracting, is the sentence passed on the seven free blacks who were recently convicted at Martinique of conspiring against the established government and peace of that Island. Some were sentenced to be branded at the foot of the gallows, with the letters GAL. and sent to the galleys, and others to be banished from the French dominions for life.

Effects of Passion.—A melancholy occurrence took place at Blandford, Mass. on the 11th ult. Daniel N. Stedman, a native of Berlin, Conn. George Stow, and some others, were at work in the woods, collecting lumber. Stedman being rather indolent, Stow put a snow ball into his pocket. When Stedman discovered it, he was very much irritated, and struck Stow once or twice across the back with a stick. Stow, who is represented as being peculiarly passionate, caught up a lever, and inflicted a blow upon Stedman's head, which caused his death in 24 hours. Stow made his escape.

Deer Hunt.—It is stated in the N. York papers that a couple of fine healthy, full grown bucks, recently brought to that city from the western country, are to be turned out on the 7th of April, from Tucker's Inn, on the Jamaica road. The situation of the adjacent country, says the Evening Post, being principally cleared fields well fenced in, will afford an excellent opportunity for the display of horsemanship, and breaking of necks.

Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland.—Thompson F. Mason, of Alexandria, Hieronie L. Opie, of Jefferson county, and Herman Boye, of the city of Richmond, Esqrs. have been appointed, by the Executive of Virginia, Commissioners, to settle, in conjunction with General William H. Winder, Colonel James Poyle, and Colonel E. F. Chambers, (the Maryland Commissioners,) the boundary line; that part of it in dispute between the two states.

It is computed that $300,000 are annually expended in New Haven, Conn. in consequence of the location of Yale College, and of Seminaries for female education. For the last year, there have been educated, in six or seven schools of the higher class, about 250 young ladies of which number, about 200 are from other states.

At the celebration of St. Patrick's day, in Montreal, after the toasts were finished, the Vice President proposed, "The United States," which was drank with cordial approbation. Dr. Seaver, (a native of the United States and a guest) rose on behalf of his country to return thanks, which he did in a modest and gentlemanly manner; his language was good and very appropriate; and received the warmest approbation of the meeting.

Demerara papers of the 20th of February are almost filled with the trial of the Missionary Smith, on a charge of disobedience to martial law, and of being, covertly, a promoter of the insurrection.—His trial by court martial terminated on the 24th of November last; and while an answer was awaited to the proceedings, which had been sent to England, the prisoner died in the colonial jail.

On the night of the 12th of Feb. the house of Mr. Allen, of Exeter, Otsego county, N. Y. was discovered to be on fire. Two children, who were on the second floor, escaped by leaping from the window. They immediately opened the door, and gave the alarm to their parents. Mr. Allen rushed to the door, leaving his wife, and a child six years old, in bed. In a few moments the flames prevented any access to the bed room, and Mrs. Allen and her child were burnt to death.

The Supreme Court of the U. States adjourned on Wednesday week, after an arduous Session of six weeks. The whole number of cases on the docket at the commencement of the Session was 180:—of these, 63 have been disposed of; leaving a balance of 117 yet to be tried. The judges are obliged to separate at this time, in order to hold their respective Circuit Courts.

The Assembly of Upper Canada has closed its labours with a string of Resolutions on the ceding of Barnhart's Island to the United States, blaming the British Commissioner for allowing this Island to fall to the United States, under the treaty of Ghent. Writers in the Quebec papers, however, contend that he was perfectly right in allowing to the United States, Islands that were of no real value, for real advantages obtained in other places of the Boundary Line.

DEAF AND DUMB.

By an abstract of the treasurer's account of receipts and expenditures, of the New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, for the year 1823, it appears that the institution has had at its disposal $8,914 24, of which $6,890 70 has been expended, leaving a balance on hand of $2,023 64, towards defraying the expenses of 1824. During the past year, there have been eleven pupils received, and fourteen discharged, leaving fifty remaining under instruction. Of these fifty, twenty-seven are state pupils, under the law of 16th April, 1822; six are private pay pupils, and seventeen are charity pupils. The improvement of the pupils, where they have been any time under instruction, both as respects their moral and intellectual attainments, is highly gratifying to the directors, and the friends of the deaf and dumb.

Shipwreck.—A letter from Nassau, under date of March 10, says—"The sloop Theodore arrived here this day from the Havana. Capt. Crowden states that he saw at the Isaacs, the appearance of a wreck; that he landed there on the 2d instant, where he found two dead bodies, and some linen clothing, so torn by the rocks, that he could not discover any marks upon them: he brought to my office a small canvass bag, marked "Brig Hector's Lanthorn Bag." The cargo, Capt. C. supposes, from the remains on the rocks, to have been hay and lumber. From all appearance he supposes the whole crew to have perished; the vessel apparently new."

Thompson's Island.—In the British House of Commons Feb. 20, one of the opposition Members called the attention of Ministers to the Naval Station which the United States were forming in the vicinity of the *Floridas*. Sir G. Cockburne, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in reply, remarked, that Government could not object to the Americans forming any establishments they might think proper in their own territory; but that the government thought it their duty to keep an eye on them.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

The U. S. ship John Adams, and the Sea Gull, arrived at St. Barts, on the 4th ult. from Norfolk, and sailed on the 8th for St. Christophers—officers and crew all well. The Syren at New York has brought many letters from them. A letter from an officer dated the the 2d, says—"After rather a boisterous passage, we have arrived, all well off St. Barts—the Commodore is yet undetermined whether to anchor, as his only object in touching here appears to be to join the Sea Gull and obtain information respecting Columbia and Spanish Privateers and Pirates. He will, of course, be governed very much by such information as he may obtain. He intends to give the West Indies a good examination before he gets to Thompson's Island."

LATE FROM KEY WEST.

The sloop Ocean capt. Johnson, has arrived at Norfolk in 16 days from Key West, bringing intelligence from that station to the 10th ult. The Ocean has brought home forty-six sick and convalescent seamen and marines, belonging to the squadron, in charge of midshipman Peyton Henley, and attended by surgeon's mate Van Brunt. These were the only men unfit for duty at the time the Ocean sailed. Corporal Rodgers, of the marines, died on the passage, the 14th inst. of excessive debility. Dr. James R. Boyce has returned in the Ocean, in consequence of bad health.—He has been very ill, and although much improved since he left the Island, he is still very feeble.—Capt. Jesse Wilkinson still continued in command of the naval forces on that station, Com. Porter not having arrived there. We learn, that capt. W. with the officers and men of the squadron, and on the Island, were all in the enjoyment of good health, when the Ocean sailed. Dr. Doherty was the only medical officer remaining at Key West. The following vessels of the squadron were left at the Island:—U. S. brig Spark, Lt. Com. Newton, to sail in a few days on a cruise: store ship Decoy, Lt. Com. Gamble: schrs. Grey Hound, Lt. Ray; Weazel, Lt. Zantzinger; Terrier, Lt. M'Intosh, and Jackall, Lt. Oellers—the last having her foremast out, and undergoing repairs.

Trotting Match.—A trotting match took place a few days since on Long Island, between a celebrated horse called Poppet, belonging to a gentleman in Philadelphia, but formerly owned in New York, and a mare named Betsey Baker, the property of a young gentleman in New York. The distance was three miles for a purse of $1000. The mare won the match by about 70 yards, having performed the distance in about 9 minutes, 46 seconds.—We understand that the *knowing ones* came out at the little end of the horn.

Suffering for Conscience' sake.—A young man is now confined in the common cells in the gaol of Monroe county, New York, for the non-performance of militia duty. It is time the barbarous practice of incarcerating an honest and respectable member of the community within the walls of a prison, in common with felons, merely because he refuses to do that, which in his conscience he believes contrary to the law of God, was abolished. The Shakers of the state, have petitioned Congress to afford them that relief and protection to which they are undoubtedly entitled by the constitution. We hope Congress will act upon the subject.

Mr. Allen, the conductor of the Baltimore Chronicle, thus giveth vent to his editorial afflictions:

"A Hint.—Our correspondents would oblige us, by furnishing us with more legible manuscripts; some of the remarks, one would suppose, were made by a spider who had escaped from the ink bottle, and ran over a sheet of white paper, with two of his legs afflicted with the palsy."

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

Woodbury, (N. J.) March 31.—On Saturday evening last, as Mr. Joseph Cook, of Pittsgrove, in Salem county, was sitting in a room of his house, some person unknown, discharged the contents of (what is supposed to be a pistol, through the window, at him. It seems Mr. C. was sitting by the fire, reading a newspaper, with his head reclining on his hand, while his arm rested on a small table, one side of which sat his wife. The person who fired must have stood close to the window, as the whole load entered Mr. C's. head and face; one ball went into his ear—another struck near his eye, and a part of the load carried off the first joint of a finger of the hand on which his head reclined. As soon as wounded, Mr. C. fell from his chair, and he suffered much before medical aid could be procured. We are informed he is now sensible, and can converse, but the professional gentlemen who attend him, are of opinion that his life is in imminent danger.

EMIGRATION.

Detroit, March 5.—Our territory has, during the winter, received a considerable addition to its population, by the arrival of families, mostly from the State of New York, through Canada; and while we are writing this article, two ferry boats, laden with families from different parts of New York, are coming to shore. Most of the emigrants that have arrived this winter, are descendants from those hardy and enterprising men who, 20 or 30 years ago, made the forests disappear in the western parts of the State of New-York, at that time called "*the Westward.*" Sometimes we see an old veteran accompanying his children, and seeming well pleased to have it in his power to teach them how to convert the wilderness into blooming gardens.

MR. BAPTIST IRVINE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Laguyra to his friend in Baltimore, dated 3d March, received by the Abarilla.

"B. Irvine arrived here four days ago from Curacao after a confinement of sixteen months.—He was liberated by a direct order from the king of Holland, without trial, inasmuch as he had not directly nor indirectly violated any laws of Holland, consequently his confinement has been illegal on the part of the governor and officers of the island of Curacao; and the several petitions he made during his captivity have been unjustly detained by the government of the island from personal fear of exposing themselves to the displeasure of the sovereign, and the dread of penalties which must eventually accrue to the benefit of Mr. I. who, I presume will seek redress for his grievances from the Dutch government through the government of the United States."

The dwelling house of Matthias Mort, living in Dublin Township, Bedford County, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult. The family remained round the smoking ruins till morning, the parents exerting themselves to preserve their naked children from the inclemency of the weather. After daylight, Mr. Mort went to a neighbor's to procure some grain, and thence to a mill to have it ground. While waiting for his grist, a messenger arrived with the distressing intelligence, that, as one of his sons, a boy twelve years of age, was hunting among the ruins for nails, the chimney unfortunately fell, and crushed him to death.

On Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house occupied as a Biscuit Bakery, in Front, a few doors above Arch street. The building in which it originated was consumed and the adjoining property considerably injured. The tenement destroyed was the property of Mr. Gaw, who resided in the back part. In endeavoring to rescue a part of his property, this gentleman was surprized by a column of smoke, and unfortunately fell a victim to suffocation. He has left a large family to deplore his untimely fate, and his fellow citizens, the loss of a valuable member of the community.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 3, 1824.

"Be ye also ready."—The death of Mr. Gilbert Gaw, by suffocation at the late fire in Front street, as noticed in our paper this week, is a melancholy circumstance. He was a useful, respectable, and pious citizen, and his untimely bereavement is a public loss, while, in the private circle of his friends, among those more immediately within the influence of his exemplary character, in the bosom of his affectionate family, it will be long and deeply felt. The frequent dispensations of Providence, to which our attention is called, should speak in a voice of serious and salutary warning. To see our friends to-day enjoying all the health and happiness of which human nature is susceptible—unthinking of danger—perhaps even confident and careless of the future, and to-morrow borne, with heavy footsteps, to that house prepared for all the living; to see them, in an instant, torn from their hold on life, and all its comforts and enjoyments, to be buried in the darkness and solitude of the grave, are circumstances, perhaps, of almost too frequent occurrence to cause even a moment's reflection or uneasiness in the minds of many, but yet they are facts which should command the serious attention of every living being, and arouse the heart to a true state of its transitory existence.

Subscribers at a distance, who are in arrears for this paper, will bear in mind the relation in which they stand with the printers. One of the terms of subscription, it will be recollected, is, that subscribers are to pay their bills in advance. This is a rule which, from the trifling sum to individuals, but important amount collectively to us, we are confident they will not think us unreasonable in rigidly enforcing. It must not, however, be supposed, from our occasional hints, that we consider ourselves dissatisfied with our distant friends; the readiness with which they, with few exceptions, fulfil their engagements, while it has been so honourable to them, and satisfactory to us, would render such intimations of feeling, on our part, as unjust as, we are gratified in saying, they are unnecessary. While, therefore, our acknowledgements are honestly offered where due, our views must not be misunderstood, when we occasionally remind those who sometimes forget the duty we expect from them that they would confer an obligation by transmitting their dues per mail, postage paid, and as soon as may best comport with their convenience, and the interest of the printer. Of such there are a few at the following places:—Allentown, Andalusia, Athens, Blackbird, Bridgetown, Brandywine, Buck, Bristol, Camden, Cape Island, Cantwell's Bridge, Chester, Darby, Downingtown, Earl, Frankford, Greenwich, Harper's Ferry, Harrisburg, Hinckletown, Honey Brook, Hummelstown, Lancaster, Lescock, Lebanon, Londongrove, Marcus Hook, Martin's Creek, Medford, Mount Pleasant, (Ohio,) Moorestown, Mauch Chunk, Newport, (Del.) Pittsburg, Port Royal, Salisbury, Selin's Grove, Trappe, Union Town, West Chester road, and Wilmington, (Del.) Gentlemen, to you we heartily commend ourselves, with a hint at the excellent old adage, that "punctuality is the soul of business." This little sentence is worth its weight in gold.

It is expected that General Jackson will visit this city shortly. It will be a gratifying occasion to his friends, of whom he has, perhaps, as great a number in this place, as in any other in the Union, and must have, while the eminent and invaluable services he has rendered his country continue to be justly appreciated. The private testimonies of gratitude and esteem with which eminent men are surrounded, and the public honours with which they should ever be received and rewarded, are never lost. A nation's fund of gratitude can never be better disposed of than when applied to the discharge of those obligations which the wise, the great and good impose upon it. Of such debts, may we always be blest with an abundance, and be equally ready to hold them in their proper estimation and to profit by their influence and example.

We are informed that an excellent likeness of General Jackson is in preparation, and will be published about the middle of this month. The engraving is on steel, done by C. G. Childs, of this city, whose skill on a similar plate, for Washington, lately published, has been highly spoken of, and with which, this of Jackson, it is said, is intended to correspond.

CARD.

The intended publisher of "the Ethiopian Mirror and Christian Observer," with sensations peculiar to his situation, having by his Prospectus announced to the public in general, and his patrons in particular, that the "Ethiopian" should make its debut before the public, on the first Saturday in April 1824, laments, that owing to unforeseen events beyond his control, it will now prove impossible on that day to issue the first number. He, therefore, with confidence, anticipates an indulgence from his friends and the public, for a short period, promising its appearance with all the expedition circumstances will warrant.

March 30th, 1824.

For want of an active police in Carracas, numerous assassinations take place: a late paper states no less than *nineteen* in one week:—a horrible state of society.

PHILADELPHIA BILL OF MORTALITY,

FOR THE YEAR 1823.

The total number of deaths during the year was 4600, viz:

Males of 20 years and upwards,	1329	
Do. under 20 years,	1110	
		2439
Females of 20 years and upwards,	1031	
Do. under 20 years,	1032	
		2063
Children, principally under one year, whose sex is unknown,		98
Total,		4600

Of these, 641 died in the Alms House, and 800 were people of colour. *One hundred and sixty* died of the *natural small pox!*

Agreeably to the Returns received at the Health Office from *one hundred and eleven* Practitioners of Midwifery, there were born, in the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, from the first of January to the 31st of December, 1823, both days inclusive:

Male Children,	2977
Female do.	2836
Making the total number of BIRTHS,	5813
The whole number of DEATHS,	4600
Difference between *births* and *deaths*,	1213

COMPARATIVE VIEW.

The total number of deaths in the city of New York, within the last year, was 3,444—Philadelphia, 4,600—Baltimore, 2,108—Charleston, 314.

The following are the numbers, in the respective cities, of persons who died within the year, having attained the age of 50 and upwards.

	N. York.	Philad.	Balt.	Charles'n.
50 to 60	232	312	131	61
60 to 70	155	214	82	65
70 to 80	109	137	52	25
80 to 90	49	76	28	27
90 to 100	14	24	6	5
100 to 110	2	3	1	1
110 to 120	0	1	0	0
	541	767	300	188

To hold the Mirror up to Nature.—Within the last year, the Boards of Health of the following cities have announced the number of deaths from DRUNKENNESS, as follows:

New York,	43
Philadelphia,	34
Baltimore,	25
Charleston,	12—116

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

March 28th—Schr. Pegasus, Stoneman, 21 days from Anx Cays, with coffee, &c.; brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, 20 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar, molasses and honey.

29th—Schr. Jane, Chandler, 19 days from Guadaloupe, via St. Barts, with molasses and sugar.

30th—Ship Telegraph, Gerry, 36 days from Liverpool, with merchandize.

April 1st—Schr. Fawn, Franklin, 18 days from St. Jago, with sugar, &c.; ship William Penn, from Liverpool, sailed January 30th.

2d—Brig Hippomenes, Denan, 18 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar, hides, &c.

CLEARED,

March 30th—Brig Margaret, Bartleson, for Mantanzas.

31st—Schr. Hugh G. Seymour, Dickinson, for St. Domingo.

April 2d—Brig Favourite, Morrison, for Curracoa; Schr. George Washington, Smith, for Alvarado.

Mr. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that a few more pupils can be received, on moderate terms, at their Seminary for young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, N. W. corner of 3d and Union sts.

A stated meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, of the Northern Liberties, will be held at the Engine House, on Tuesday evening next, the 6th inst. at 8 o'clock. J. CLINGER, jr. Sec'ry.

PORT GIBBS FOREVER!

No. 4 1-2 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

THE proprietor of Port GIBBS respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him since his establishment in business, and flatters himself, that from his prompt and liberal manner of conducting business to merit an increased share of their approbation. Those trading at Port Gibbs, from the very day its Flag was raised, (and they have been tolerably numerous) generally came to a good market, and many of them actually made their fortunes. In fact it has become famous as a depot for trade, where investments are almost sure to produce a handsome profit, so indeed, the opinion strongly prevails, that Fortune has marked it for her own. If such be the fact, then all doubts must vanish. It must be the successful Port of Entry.—The Proprietor, therefore, most earnestly solicits those in pursuit of a profitable trade, to freight their pockets well with specie or its representative, and set immediate sail for Port Gibbs.

The present fair winds will bring the skillful sons of Neptune in a few hours to anchor at this famous port of Good Luck, where hundreds of valuable cargoes are now for sale at the lowest prices, to those who first apply. The proprietor also trades in Foreign Gold, Spanish Dollars, &c. where was sold the handsome prize of $5000 in the 2d Class Union Canal Lottery, New Series, and the Capital prize of 1000, and of 1000, and in the 5th Class, Com. 5, 5, 1, 3, a handsome prize of 4000, and where he expects to share some of the Brilliant Capitals in the NINTH CLASS, to some of his adventurers. april 3—tf

THE GAZETTEER,

A WEEKLY Newspaper, devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature, News, &c. Edited by the Rev. ABNER KNEELAND, and published every Wednesday evening, on eight large quarto pages, of fine white paper, with a handsome type, at 3 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Persons wishing to subscribe, can receive the numbers from the commencement, on application to the Editor, No. 31 South Second street. march 6—tf

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 1st instant, by Alderman Hagner, JOSEPH STARR, to RACHEL L. THOMAS, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Fifth day last, at Friends' Meeting, Arch street, BENJAMIN E. VALENTINE, to ANN H. CRESSON, daughter of James Cresson.

On Fifth Day evening, the 1st inst. by Robert Wharton, Esq. Mayor, NEWSOM BAKER to ELIZABETH TUSTIN, both of this city.

On Monday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Vincent W. Harold, Major THOMAS HARRISON, of the U. S. army, to Miss ELLEN MULCAHY, of this city.

In this city, on the evening of the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, Mr. JACOB M'DANIEL, to Miss JULIANNA BURRET, of Bucks County, Pa.

On Friday evening, the 19th ult. by the Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. J. M. A. SARI, to Miss EMMA, daughter of Mr. St. George.

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Denny, Mr. MORRIS HEFLINE, to Miss CATHARINE FLISHER, all of the county of Philadelphia.

At Cape May, lately, by the Reverend Edward Page, Mr. JONATHAN FIFIELD, of that place, to Miss MARY HAND, of Philadelphia.

DIED,

Yesterday, aged ten years and 3 months, MARY, daughter of Joseph Gosner. Funeral to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, from 205 Coates street.

On Friday afternoon, of a short but painful illness, aged 46, GEORGE STREEPER, of the Northern Liberties, Grocer.

Yesterday morning JOSEPH ENGLES, youngest son of the Rev. Geo. C. Potts, aged 22 months.

On Friday morning, Mr. THOMAS HIGGINSON, in the 61st year of his age.

On Thursday morning, 1st instant, in the 17th year of his age, EUGENE L. BROWN, son of the late C. B. Brown.

On Friday morning, the 2d inst. in the 33d year of his age, JAMES LAWLER, a native of Queen's County, Ireland.

On Thursday afternoon, the 1st inst. of a short and very severe indisposition, Mr. JOHN SOULLIER, Merchant.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. of a lingering illness, Mr. ARTHUR WALKER, in the 70th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, the 31st ult. aged upwards of 70 years, Mr. JOHN RIELY.

On Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Mrs. MARY BRACKLEY, aged 67 years, for many years a resident of this city.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 31st ult after a short but painful illness, Mr. AUGUSTUS DE FRANCE.

On the 27th ult. at West-Chester, (Penn.) WILLIAM S. HAINES, Counsellor at Law, aged 28.

At his Father's residence in Abington, on First Day morning, the 28th ult. after a long and tedious illness, ISAAC WALTON, jun. in the 22d year of his age.

On the 19th ult. at Petersburg, (Vir.) Miss ANN DUNANT, daughter of the late Edward Dunant, of Philadelphia.

On Friday morning, March 26th, HENRY SERJEANT, Esq. of this city, aged 48 years, after an illness of two weeks.

On Monday morning, the 29th ult. in the 19th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM GALLAGHER.

In the Northern Liberties, on Saturday the 27th ult. JOEL, the youngest son of Mr. Job Gibbs, aged three years.

At Wilkesbarre, on the 21st ult. aged 33 years, JOSEPH M'COY, formerly of this city.

At Trinidad, (Cuba,) on the 23d Feb. in the 26th year of his age, Mr. JAMES HOOD, of this city.

On the 25th ult. in the 4th year of her age, MARY JANE, daughter of William P. Smith, Esq.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	55	40	95
In New-York,	50	49	99
In Baltimore,	11	17	28

The deaths in this city last week were 95; among which were, 14 by consumption, 9 typhus fever, and 5 small pox.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 93 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE—*British Dry Goods.*

On Thursday, 8th April, at 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit, 100 packages of fresh imported and seasonable Dry Goods. Catalogues will be delivered and the goods opened for inspection one day before the sale.

PACKAGE SALE—*Domestic Goods.*

On Thursday morning, 15th April, at 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit, for approved notes,

200 packages Domestic brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, plaids, stripes, ticklegs, cassimets, &c. from the most approved manufactories.

The above will be opened for inspection, and catalogues ready for delivery, one day previous to the sale, and purchasers are assured the goods will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

TWENTY DAYS.

IN twenty days another Class of the Union Canal Lottery, will be determined, and the Capitals (as usual,) be sold and paid, at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 187, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

Who has obtained a number of packages in the present scheme; certificates of which he will furnish at the following prices:—Seven tickets for 14 dollars and 56 cents; Halves 7,28; and Quarters 3,62 1-2.

Single Tickets and Shares at the rate of four dollars and fifty cents per Ticket. april 3—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a person who has not been regularly brought up to be a Clerk, but has a general comprehension of business, and writing a tolerable hand, would wish to engage with a person wanting such. A moderate compensation would be required; a line addressed to H. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, would be thankfully attended to, and satisfactory references given if required. ap. 3—tf

American Monthly Magazine

FOR APRIL, 1824—No. 4.

WILL be published on Monday next, embellished with an Engraving of WASHINGTON'S first appearance in public life, representing his interview with Governor Dinwiddie, when he volunteered to undertake his celebrated Mission to the Wilderness, in 1753.

CONTENTS.

Lord Byron's Poetical Soul; On the Influence of Female Beauty on Men; Country Literature, No. I.; The Woodlands—a Tale; Ancient Monuments of North America; Podagræ Levamen; A Review of the Mountain Muse; Annals of the Late War—Battle of Baltimore; A Sketch; Biographical Sketch of Henry Clay; The Poor Student—a Dramatic Sketch; Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments.

POETRY.—The Isle of Green—a Song; Illusions of Fancy; To the Novice of the Convent of the Visitation; Reply to Burns's "Lassie wi' the Lint-white Locks;" The Persian Exile's Lament; the Spirit of the Fire; The Memory of the Past; a Song.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retrospect of Politics; Explanation of the Engraving; American Literary Intelligence; Recent American Publications; Foreign Works re-published in America; British Literary Intelligence; Recent British Publications; Marriages; Deaths; To Correspondents.

april 3—tf

GENERAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! RED MEN.

IN consequence of the long absence (without leave) of several Officers, high in rank, and several Aids to the Generalissimo, those officers are hereby requested to attend, at the next Grand Monthly Council Fire, to be held at the Wigwam of Brother Hickory Saplin, in Race, near Eighth street, sign of General Jackson, on Tuesday evening next, the 6th day of the 4th Moon, at half past seven o'clock, in order, to report themselves, as in case of neglect they will be struck from the Roll of Officers, and others will be appointed in their station. By order.

LAPPOPETUNG, or BLACK WAMPUM, } Generalissimo.
WETHEA OF MISSOURI, or HOSPITALITY, } Brigadier General, First Aid.

First of the Fourth Moon, 1824.

TO LET, a small three story Brick

HOUSE, situated in Mary street, Southwark. Enquire at No. 22 Dock Street. march 6—tf

BAKER'S

Exchange and Intelligence Office,

FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 6—do. 13 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 4—do. 17 & 14—do. 23 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics*, with good recommendations. mar 6—tf

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectless and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CROSS BIOGRAPHY.

XPERT in all notorious ways
Of courting public Xultation;
Xcept he's lore'd he never pays,
And gets his tradesmen's Xcrations
Xact in cheating all he can,
Addicted to Xacerbation,
Xcentric to each honest man,
Obnoxious to an Xplanation;
Xtremely anxious to receive,
The praises of Xaggeration,
Xceedingly averse to give
The poor man's claim Xamination;
Xposed to universal hate,
And threaten'd with Xtermination;
Xtortion makes the knave complete,
Callous to every Xhortation;
Xtravagant with other's bread,
He glories in Xhilaration,
Xpending what the public paid
For a sufferer's Xtrication.
Xtend, Benevolence! your hand,
To save th' oppress'd from Xtirpation,
Xpel the X out from the land,
With public Xcommunication.

The following lines on a Skull, by Lord Byron, are hardly inferior to Hamlet's meditations in the grave yard:

Alas on its broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
Its chambers desolate and portals foul,
Yet, this was once ambition's airy hall,
The seat of thought, the palace of the soul.
Behold through each lack-lustre eye-less hole
The gay recess of wisdom, and of wit;
Can all that saint, sage, sophist ever writ,
People this lonely tower—its tenement refit?

PASSION FOR GAMING.

Colonel Francis Edgeworth, an ancestor of the late Mr. R. L. Edgeworth, was a man of great wit and gaiety, fond of his profession, quite a soldier, and totally regardless of money. Besides being straitened in his circumstances, by having for many years a large jointure to pay to his mother, he was involved in difficulties by his taste for play—a taste which, from indulgence, became an irresistible passion. One night, after having lost all the money he could command, he staked his wife's diamond ear-rings, and went into an adjoining room, where she was sitting in company, to ask her to lend them to him. She took them from her ears and gave them to him, saying she knew for what purpose he wanted them, and that he was welcome to them. They were played for, and the Colonel was so fortunate as to win back all that he had lost that night. In the warmth of his gratitude to his wife, he, at her desire, took an oath never more to play at any game with cards or dice.—Some time afterwards, he was found in a hay-yard, with a friend, drawing straws out of a hayrick, and betting upon which should be the longest!

Bishop Latimer having one day preached before King Henry the VIII. a sermon which had displeased his majesty: he was ordered to preach again on the next Sunday, and to make an apology for the offence he had given. After naming his text, the good bishop thus began his sermon; "Hugh Latimer dost thou know before whom thou art now to speak? To the high and mighty monarch, the king's most excellent Majesty, who can take away thy life if thou offendest; therefore take heed that thou speakest not a word that may displease. But then consider well, Hugh, dost thou not know from whence thou comest, upon whose message thou art sent? Even by the great and mighty God! who is all present; and who beholdeth all thy ways; and who is able to cast thy soul into hell; therefore take care that thou deliverest thy message faithfully. "He then proceeded with the same sermon he had preached the preceeding Sunday but with considerable more energy. The sermon ended, the court were full of expectation to know what would be the fate of this honest and plain dealing bishop.—After dinner the King calls for Latimer, and with a stern countenance, asked him, "How he dare to be so bold as to preach in such a manner?"—He falling on his knees, replied, "His duty to his God and his Prince had enforced him thereto, and that he had merely discharged his duty and his conscience in that he had spoken." Upon which the King, rising from his seat, and taking the good man by the hand, embraced him, saying, "Blessed be God, I have so honest a servant."

MR. PITT.

Sir Walter Farquhar calling one day upon Mr. Pitt, the premier observed him to be unusually ruffled, and inquired what was the matter?—"Why, to tell you the truth," replied Sir Walter, "I am extremely angry with my daughter. She has permitted herself to form an attachment to a young gentleman, by no means qualified, in point or rank or fortune, to be my son-in-law."—"Now, let me say one word in the young lady's behalf," returned the minister. "Is the young man you mention of respectable family?" "He is." "Is he respectable in himself?" "He is." "Has he the manners and education of a gentleman?" "He has." "Has he an estimable character?" He has." "Why, then, my dear Sir Walter, hesitate no longer. You and I are well acquainted with the delusions of life. Let your daughter follow her own inclinations, since they appear to be virtuous. You have had more opportunities than I have of knowing the value of affection, and ought to respect it. Let the union take place, and I will not be unmindful that I find the pleasure of recommending it." The physician consented, and the lovers were united, and the patronage of the minister soon gave old Sir Walter no cause to regret the event.—*Percy Anecdotes.*

A sea officer was prevailed on, for once, to accompany a friend to a certain assembly. When he arrived, the first think which struck the son of Neptune, was the *prayer*; in which the noisy orator, with foaming vociferation, and the countenance of a fury, set forth himself and his congregation as the vilest of sinners, and that in such opprobrious terms, as induced the honest tar (convinced by the earnest manner of the preacher that all he said was literally true) to whisper to his companion, "Jack d'ye hear what scoundrels we are among, let's get off before the roof comes down upon their heads, and sends the whole crew to pot."

While the celebrated Mr. Doon was balancing between his inclination to marry, and his apprehension that he would not be able to maintain a family with his slender income, he happened on looking out of his window to observe a Hen with a large brood of chickens busily employed in supplying them with food by scratching &c.

This spectacle decided his mind in favor of matrimony, "If, thought he this hen who could barely, with her exertions but a short time since obtain a subsistence for herself, is now able to provide for her numerous offspring, surely I and mine will not be permitted to suffer.

All commerce is founded on a principle of reciprocity: and that country will certainly prosper most, and have the foundation of her greatness best secured, who is a universal merchant, and deals with all the world on (respectful) fair and liberal principles.—*Edinburgh Review.*

THE DRUNKARD'S CHARACTER.

From a volume of pamphlets, lettered *Miscellaneous sheets*, presented by king George III. to the British Museum. (The date is 1646.)—A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty; the trouble of civility; the spoil of wealth; the distraction of reason; he is only the brewer's agent; the tavern alehouse benefactor; the beggar's companion the constable's trouble; he is his wife's woe, his children's sorrow; his neighbour's scoff; his own shame; in summer he is a tub of swill; a spirit of sleep; a picture of a beast; and a monster of a man.

BONAPARTE AT ARCOLE.

"It became of the utmost importance to gain possession of *Arcole*: but *Arcole* withstood several attacks. Napoleon determined to try a last effort in person; he seized a flag, rushed on the bridge, and there planted it. The column he commanded had reached the middle of the bridge, when the flanking fire and the arrival of a division of the enemy frustrated the attack. The grenadiers, at the head of the column, finding themselves abandoned by the rear, hesitated; but being hurried away in the flight, they persisted in keeping possession of their general. They seized him by his arms and by his clothes, and dragged him along with them, amidst the dead, the dying, and the smoke. He was precipitated into a morass, in which he sunk up to the middle, surrounded by the enemy. The grenadiers perceived that their General was in danger—a cry was heard of *Forward, soldiers, to save the General!* These brave men immediately turned back, ran upon the enemy, drove him beyond the bridge, and Napoleon was saved. This was the day of military devotedness. Lannes, who had been wounded at *Governolo*, had hastened from Milan; he was still suffering: he threw himself between the enemy an Napoleon, covering him with his body, and received three wounds determined never to abandon him. Meiross, Napoleon's ad-de-camp, was killed in covering his general with his own body. Heroic and affecting death! Bellard and Vignolen were wounded in rallying their troops forward. The brave General Robert was killed; he was a soldier who never shrunk from the enemy's fire."—*Napoleon Memoirs.*

Art of Writing.—M. Le Roi has contrived a new and very simple method for teaching the art of writing. A thin and perfectly transparent plate of horn, of the usual size of a leaf of paper, has the polish removed from one of its sides. When laid upon the copy the hand of a child easily traces the letters upon the unpolished side, which neither absorbs the ink nor allows it to spread. When the whole plate is written over, the ink is washed off with water, and is ready for a new exercise. Thus the same horn which is not liable to break, may serve indefinitely, and by this means produce a great economy of paper—a consideration not to be neglected. Several analogous methods have been adopted both in England and France. Oiled paper, glass, a machine for guiding the pupil's hand &c. have been used, but it is evident that the method of M. Le Roi has none of their imperfections. The minister of the interior, who has witnessed the success obtained by this invention, has rewarded the author; and the societies of encouragement, and of elementary instruction, as well as the writing academy, have expressed their approbation of this new process. Mothers may teach their children to write in the absence of the master, or even dispense with his attendance by the adoption of the horn.—*Silliman's Journal of Science.*

Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God *one* day before your death"—his disciples said "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered them, "Therefore, you should turn to God *to-day*, perhaps you may die *to-morrow*; thus every day will be employed in returning."

Riches—A competency is truly desirable, and should diligently be sought for. But great riches cause great care, and those who are 'careful about many things,' may endure, but cannot enjoy their existence.

STARCH.

Take one ounce isinglass—add two quarts hot water, and stir in one pint of common wheat flour, and in half an hour strain the same and press it through the strainer; then add water enough to reduce it to a proper consistence.—There will be sufficient to starch from 10 to 12 dozen pieces of clothing, and it will be far superior to the common or even Poland starch.—*Prov. Paper.*

Extract of a letter to the Editor N. E. Farmer.

It is now ten years since I paid attention to the business of making manure. Various methods, have been tried, but I have hit upon no plan which answers the purpose so well as a careful attention to my hogs. From them I obtain a greater quantity of manure, at a trifling expense than by any other way. I usually fatten four hogs in a year.—These are confined in a yard twenty feet square with a convenient shelter for them during the night and in cold and stormy weather. Into their yard, I put the scrapings of ditches, the dirt which is continually collecting about the dwelling house and other buildings together with the straw with which they are littered, frequently clearing it out, and granting them a fresh supply. During the summer, I often throw in large quantities of weeds, brakes, and other rubbish. In this way I make from 25 to 30 loads of manure more valuable than that taken from the barn yard. Last spring I planted a field of two acres with corn; one half manured with 10 loads from the hog pen, in the hill; the other with the same quantity of manure from the barn yard. On harvesting the corn, I had 50 bushels from the part manured from the pen and 42 from the other part. The difference of eight bushels repaid me for my trouble and expense.

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, & BELL HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 49 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Castings, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boat Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb. 22—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 98 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR's Music Store, No. 98 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows: 1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica, 214 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 200. 1 do. English, 200. 1 do. Great Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, shops, 15. 1 do. Double Pica, 90. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 do. 3-line Pica, 45. 1 do. 7-line Pica, 42. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 45. 2 Imposing Stones and Stands; 3 Frames. Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1 pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21 South Second street.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 78 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copper-plate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Thomas and Weavers' Shears Manufactury. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st, where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS', low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 179 Market st, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—2

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

S. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 3 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—6

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st, the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LAKENS' SCHOOL, Anconas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 6 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—6

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Green.—6*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 153 North Third, near Vine st. manufactures Fancy & Window Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 43 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 51 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 138 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 118 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 98 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 25, North Sixth street, to addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

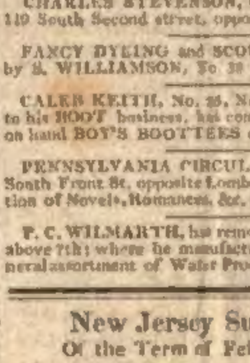
F. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

New Jersey Supreme Court,
Of the Term of February, A. D. 1824.

John Sexton,
vs.
The President and Trustees of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Steam Boat Company. } IN DEBT.

THE Sheriff of the county of Gloucester, having returned the Writ of Summons in this case, "not served," and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of the court, that process cannot be served on the said defendants, as mentioned in the first section of an Act entitled "An Act for the relief of Creditors against Corporations." It is ordered that the said Defendants do cause their appearance to be entered to the aforesaid action, on or before the second Tuesday of May next, or on failure thereof, that the said action be proceeded in agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act; the said plaintiff causing a copy of this rule to be inserted within twenty days in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and in one of the public newspapers printed in the state of Pennsylvania, and continued for at least six weeks; and also causing a copy of this bill to be posted up within the said twenty days, and for at least six weeks, at the court house in Woodbury; at the public inn or tavern, now, or late kept by James Sloan, at Knighne's Point, and at the public inn or tavern kept by Joseph English, at Camden, in the said county of Gloucester.—On motion of John M. White, Attorney of Plaintiff.

A true copy from the minutes.
march 13—6t ROSSELL, Clerk.



J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.
nov 1—tf

CHEAP CORSETS,
No. 62 Dock street,

JANE DONALDSON, has on hand, a handsome assortment of the most fashionable and approved patterns, and much lower than has ever been offered for sale.

Ladies having the materials, can have them made up; and those who are in the habit of making their own, may have them cut out for 25 cents per pair. Dresses cut out for 50 cents. march 20—tf

WILLIAM H. HART—*PLUMBER,*
No. 170, SPRUCE-STREET—Near Fifth,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business at the above place, where all orders left will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. Hydrants, lead pipes, pumps, &c. made, fixed and repaired, in the best manner. march 20—tf

TO LET,

A TWO story Stone House, situate on Lime Kiln road, about ten miles from Philadelphia. It has been hitherto occupied as a store—it would be a good stand for a Taylor, or some other Mechanical Business. Possession may be had immediately. Inquire at No. 28 Green-street.
3d mo. 18th, 1824.—tf*

FOR SALE,

A GOOD second hand GIG and HARNESS. Apply to Mr. BRODHURST, sign of the Barley Sheaf, North Second street, below Vine; or at 49, North Third street, Philadelphia. march 13—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Roots, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; but particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with coughs, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

FANCY JAPANNED CHAIRS & CABINET FURNITURE.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they continue the above business at No. 161 NORTH THIRD a few doors below Vine Street. The Chairs and Cabinet Furniture made at their stand shall be of the best materials and workmanship.—On hand, a handsome assortment of Windsor Settees, Chairs, &c.

N. B.—Old Chairs re-japanned and G B.
march 13—3t

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 6th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 5,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,37 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Buckskin do.	1,50 a 1,75
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,50 a 1,62
Do.	Morocco do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,75 a 1,75
Do.	Leather	do.	1,12 a 1,37
Do.	Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a 1,25
Do.	do.	do. with Heels,	1,25 a 1,37
Do.	Leather	do. do.	87 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Pumps,	75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do.	Valencia	do.	75 a 87
Do.	Leather	do.	87 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do.	Leather	do.	37 a 50

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.

☞ The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr,
No. 186 Market street, between Third and Fourth.
march 6—3m

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,

No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

☞ Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a rack are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 28—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS for sale, at his Nursery, near Camden N. J. on reasonable terms, a valuable selection of PEACH, APRICOT and NECTARINE TREES.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, or
JESU WARD, No. 42 Market st. Philadelphia.

N.B. Orders from a distance punctually attended to. march 13—4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers trading under the firm of ALTEMUS & JAMES, have this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and those having demands to present them for settlement, to J. T. ALTEMUS, No. 24 Cherry street.

J. T. ALTEMUS,
F. X. JAMES.

N. B. JOSEPH T. ALTEMUS, will continue the business at the old stand, No. 24 Cherry street, above Fourth. F. X. JAMES, at No. 78 Cherry street. march 20—3

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,
The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for
COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pains in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS
Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.
JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

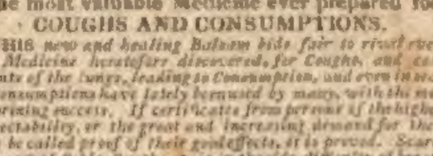
ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.
Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend the same to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.
Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSALL, and T. W. DIOTT.
May 10—1y

LOOKING GLASSES,
FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.



C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 18 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front, HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,	Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,	Plated Castors,
Shovels and Tongs,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Razors and Scissors,	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tea and Table Spoons,	Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Snuffers and Trays,	Curtain Pins,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,	Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,	Bread and Cake Baskets,
Pen and Pocket Knives,	Tea Caddies,
Coffee Mills,	Tea Kettles,
Chimney Hooks,	Iron Pots,
Wire Fenders,	Sad Irons.

E. M. POMEROY'S
METALLIC
RAZOR STROPS

ALSO,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY HARDWARE.
feb 7—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 78, north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution, march 27—tf

OLD FERRY REVIVED.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the spacious and commodious house and ferry, No. 42 NORTH WATER-STREET, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and furnished for the more perfect comfort of a number of Boarders, and those who attend the market in particular. The beds and bedding are all new—they therefore solicit such a share of the public patronage as their accommodations and unremitted exertions for the benefit of their customers, shall be thought to deserve. They flatter themselves that the vicinity of their establishment to places of business; a bar of choice liquors, and a well stored larder, supplied from an abundant market, and the unceasing solicitude of the proprietors to please, will recommend them a claim upon public favour.

WILLIAM POOLE & Co.

N. B.—Dinners and Suppers, for parties, supplied upon reasonable notice. march 27—6t

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

NO. 128 MARKET STREET, eight doors below Fifth street, Philadelphia—has for sale an assortment of Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys.

Also, Silver Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Reticule Clasps, Pocket Combs, Silver Pens and Penknives, &c.

N. B. Clocks and Watches carefully repaired, and warranted. march 27—6t*

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Sprace street.

JUST received, the ALBIGENSES, a Romance, by the author of Bertram, Chalmer's New Dictionary, and most of the new publications, as soon as out of the Press, which may be bought as low as at any of the Book-stores; and if brought back in about five days' time, in good condition, the purchaser will receive again for his book, a price which will meet his satisfaction.

The advertiser has attended the public Book Sales, for a number of years past, which enables him to sell as low as any of the Booksellers.

Several copies of Sample sent to Dobson's Encyclopedia—this is a complete work of itself. Price only 5 dollars.
march 27—tf

CAMEL TAVERN,
No. 140 North Second street,

HANNAH SAGER informs her friends and the public, that she has rented the above large and commodious stand, which, being in a central part of the city, (Second street, between Race and Vine streets,) and having undergone a thorough repair, is in complete order for the entertainment of travellers and the public in general. By every attention in procuring the best liquors, liquors and other accommodations, united with a long experience in the business, she hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.
march 27—3*

FOR NEW-YORK,
THIRTY MILES LAND CARRIAGE.
The STEAM BOAT Pennsylvania

HAS commenced running for the Season, and will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf, every week day at 12 o'clock, for New York, in connection with the Steam Boat from Amboy—only 30 miles land carriage. Fare three Dollars.

For seats, apply at No. 19 Market-street, near the wharf, or of the captain on board of the Boat.
feb. 28—tf JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

INDIAN INFIRMARY,
No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he has a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heartfelt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ; that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of long toil and valued secrets of the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, what is ever prodigal with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the Languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and penniless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sunrise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 25—3m

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Copartnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expence.
feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wilkins, Land Agents, No. 149 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; and who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wilkins, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.
Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.
References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fischer, Esqrs. Philadelphia. feb 28—tf

A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by representations of others as he is certain that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1815.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 106, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. ☞* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. Jan 31—6m

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 74 North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Rent, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations. feb. 14—tf